FORESTS OF INDIA THROUGH THE AGES: A HISTORICAL STUDY

Work Report of Post-Doctoral Fellowship by University Grant Commission

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DECLARATION

I declare that the thesis entitled ***Forests of India Through the Ages: A Historical Study*** submitted by me for the Post -Doctoral Fellowship award is the record of original work carried out by me during the period from July 2014 to June 2019 under the supervision of Dr. Chandan Kumar and has not formed the basis for the award of any degree, diploma, associateship, fellowship, titles in this or any other University or other similar institution of higher learning.

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In this way, many research works have been done on Indian forests, but this research of mine "***Forests of India Through the Ages: A Historical Study*** " is a meaningful attempt to put together all the facts

related to Indian forests which are useful for students, researchers, teachers, forest workers, Foresters and governments.

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Research Scholar

(Dr. Swati Bhargaw)

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Chapter I

INTRODUCTION

"***Save Forests, Grow more trees, prevent Water and Air Pollution***" are the slogans being raised today all over the word. Forests are an important resource of any nation and contribute to its all-round development. In our country, their importance is even greater, because they have been the source of spiritual consciousness. Our ancient sages meditated in the quiet environment of the forest and composed the main texts like Vedas, Upanishads etc. Even today, the various ashrams located in the forests show the path of lasting happiness and peace to the troubled residents of not only this country but also of the most materially rich countries. Apart from this spiritual benefit, forests are also very necessary for the material progress of a country. Human society is so dependent on wood and other materials obtained from forests that the use of wood per person has been considered as a measure of the prosperity of the society.

If seen, forest is an important renewable source of energy. The importance of this source of energy has increased in the world. However, since ancient times in India, energy needs are met from many sources from nuclear energy to water, heat, electricity, oil etc. However, wood is still the biggest source of fuel for the domestic needs of the towns and villages. Environment is a precious gift of nature which is divided into two sources. One is biosphere and the other is ecosystem. The biosphere is the layer that surrounds the earth, where life is possible forever and where all living beings or plants are found. This includes the Earth's group and the upper surface of the continents, which include the atmosphere such as the troposphere. The environment is always in motion and exists in the midst of nature. Environment is the sum total of those external conditions around which living beings and other communities live. Environment is a holistic view of the world that is expressed in a general way. So it is a priceless gift of nature.

Environment is a holistic view of the world that is expressed in a general way. Hence it is a priceless gift of nature. Every living being in nature is dependent on each other.

Forest is an important part of an important system of nature. Forests are found on the areas of land.

The word jungle itself is different from the indomitable and uncontrollable nature and civilization. The forest is the only medium that affects the life of the whole country. Forest tried to give a new consciousness to moral, scientific, social, literary and political life from time immemorial. Every living being in the world is directly or indirectly dependent and dependent on each other.

Human is a major factor in this environmental system. Man himself is an integral part of nature. Which can't be separated us from this. Man, the world or the social environment has its own needs, which in a way try to establish emotional unity in the country.

The existence of human is dependent on forests only. From birth to death, his life is based on the forests. Where there is no forest, urban and rural life is very painful. Pure air and clean water are the need of human beings from birth till death.

God resides in the environment. The word environment refers to its immediate neighborhood, which includes the conditions, working systems and living conditions affecting the growth and development of humans, animals or plants. In this way, the surroundings of man in a particular place, the physical objects which include land, water, soil and air, the cover in which man is completely surrounded, it is called environment.

Mainly, separate existence of animal and plant life in particular cannot be possible. Therefore, all biological numbers should be subject to environmentalists. Environment refers to the conditions in which human beings are covered at a certain place in a given time.

Initially man's environment is composed of the physical elements of this planet earth, which includes land, water, and air and is inhabited by the biological community, but in the course of time, man in human society through his social, economic and political activities. Expanding the environment

Therefore, under the environment of man, physical, social environment, economic environment, cultural environment, political environment etc. have been included.

In general, the nature of the environment is completely based on forests and it tries to bring equality in nature, which includes the physical components of the planet Earth such as land, air, water, soil, etc., which are the biosphere. They present the basis of living beings, give them shelter, present the conditions for their growth and development and influence them.

Environment includes water, air and land and their interrelationship, which has been extensively researched related to water, air and land and plant organisms, other living beings, micro-organisms, plants, forests. Through this research work, every effort has been made to tell the importance of forests. Many scholars also tried to do these works, every researcher and scientists also gave various types of reports on the forest under the National Forest Policy.

According to the mythological tradition, trees and plants tell the importance of forests. According to the customs, a large number of religious ceremonies have also been held.

In this dissertation, I have tried to throw light on the condition and condition of forests in a complete way possible and its importance.

Many scholars related to the forest environment have done different research work and have also told its importance. The problem of growing environment around the world is posing many challenges to our life. It is directly affecting human health in a terrible way, different types of viruses are coming out, it is becoming the home of many diseases, cancer, respiratory problems, different diseases etc.

Today, for the progress of the country, nuclear radioactive pollution emanating from various types of nuclear power, remains a threat to the animals and plants.

Seeing the green beautiful city is going towards destruction, the forests are also getting depleted, which is also affecting the fertility and children are being born.

The effect of greenhouse is very dangerous, due to this the amount of carbon dioxide gas is also increasing in the atmosphere which encircles the earth, due to which the temperature of the atmosphere increases.

Many scientists claim that if this solution remains the same, then the huge iceberg of Antarctica will melt, many countries of the world will be submerged, thus human existence will be in danger. If we are not aware at the time, then along with the destruction of forests, human life will also end.

Many forest related companies are going on under the government, but no work is done smoothly. The work is not even half done that it reaches the verge of completion. The purpose of my research is to bring awareness to the importance of plants and forests, to run a campaign in which the importance of plants and forests can be kept among the public.

The help of the government is essential in all these works so that we can make everyone realize that if there is a forest, we are there, if not a forest, then we are not. Because our existence is from the forest and it is imperative to save it. If we do not become aware now, then that day is not far because the destruction of mankind is certain, so it is necessary to save the forest keeping in view the future.

In the Bronze and Iron period, there was substantial development in human living and civilization. Excavations done in Mohanjodaro and Harappa of Punjab and Sindh show that at that time houses were made of bricks. Excavated remains of many species of wood found among the woods that have been possible to identify deodar, ver, rosewood and other species are prominent. The Indus Valley Civilization shows that perhaps the Peepal tree had religious significance even at that time.

From the very beginning, man has been dependent on food, clothes on forests. Human existence is dependent on the existence of flora and fauna. Indian tradition of affection and respect for nature is very ancient. Buddhist and Jain religions have emphasized on the protection and development of animals. If seen, the essence of the entire poetry of the world is expressed by the softness of trees and the beauty of flowers. The forest gives the message of life to nature. They show the path of progress to man. They are also an attraction. Mother Earth produces many things for the benefit of mankind, of which the forest is also one. Most of the country has been

based on forest cover. Before the arrival of the Aryans, the Dravidians of this country lived in the forests. At that time, the Dravidian civilization of a high order was flourishing here.

The history of forests in Ramayana and Mahabharata period is believed to be from Vedic period. Epic Ramayana was written by Maharishi Valmiki and Mahabharat was written by Maharishi Ved Vyas. In Ramayana, Nemidharan, Chitrakuta, Dandakaranya, Panchavati, Madhuvan, Vindhya, Kanan were the forest of Himalayan. Used to do all this, the role of the wild environment of that time has been very important in human life and social evolution of mankind.

Forests act as air conditioning for living beings and cover for the earth. Forests provide us with water, energy, air, food, fodder, wood and various types of wild food. Save water prevents land conservation, relieves from the dangers of drought, famine and floods. Human beings have been thinking about resource conservation since ancient times, but the concept of present conservation is much recent development. Forest has been considered an integral part of the Indian culture. It is the flowers and flowers that have made the softness and sensitivity of literature alive. Trees and flowers have a special place in the background of our religious, social and national beliefs and traditions. The Sun is related to the outer part of our planet including the ecological system. Wherever environmental conditions are found, it makes our life possible. The environment prevailing on the earth is the best gift of nature. There are innumerable planets like the earth in this universe, but according to authentic experts, the development of life is found only on earth. Environment refers to the Earth's bio-world. It is cellular. It is surrounded by environmental protection shield. Healthy and clean environment is the basis of human life. The dimensions of the environment are rapidly changing and with global sensitivity, moment by moment new knowledge, new problems and related solutions are oriented towards efforts.

The Aryans used to live on the banks of the rivers and remained unchanged from the forests. That is why in the Ramayana period, there were many wide forests like Naimisharanya, Chitrakuta, Dandakaranya, Panchavati etc. Forests are an important resource of any nation and contribute to all round development. In our country, their importance is even greater because they have also been a source of spiritual consciousness. In the peaceful environment of the forest our ancient sages

composed the Vedas, the Upanishads etc. Even today various ashrams located in the forests are not only of this country but also of the lasting happiness and peace of the disturbed residents of the highly grouped countries from the physical development point of view. They show the way, in addition to this spiritual benefit. Forests are also necessary for the material progress of a country.

It is felt, where all living things and non-living things have always been dependent on each other and the state of coordination. All living and non-living components of the universe can neither be created nor destroyed, but from time to time they change their form and appear in one way or another. That is, the 'environment' includes all the physical elements and organisms. It directly or indirectly affects their life activities. The atmosphere is only a part of the environment due to being a group of elements related to the atmosphere. There are many biological and non-biological elements in the environment. Abiotic factors are found which are closely related to each other.

Trees help in absorbing water by slowing down the speed of water flow in the rainy season, preventing soil from flowing. This increases the ground water level. Let's clean Vegetation creates a micro-climate at a place which is necessary for agriculture. Apart from this, trees are also important from the point of view of beauty. Flowering trees enhance the beauty of the site. Trees on the banks of the path provide shade in the sun. Life is also associated with trees. The forest is as old as this world they were in the time of primordial man and still are. It is clear from this that they are born and grow on their own. But it is not true that the present condition is the same. There are forests from nature. It is necessary for the entire human society that the spirit of cooperation and service which is seen everywhere in them should always be maintained. Environmental management and natural resources are a combination of physical elements, forces and conditions that manifest their effects in many forms.

Since ancient times, there have been thoughts regarding human resource conservation, but the concept of conservation and the sequence of its work is the result of the last two decades of the twentieth century. The idea of resource conservation was first started in the United States of America. The first important name in this was that of the then President Roosevelt. In 1908, he drew his attention to the proper use of resources. As a result, the national conservation commission was

formed formed there that included politicians, scientists, businessmen etc. It was presided over by Gifford Pinchot and made meaningful use of the word conservation. The dynamics of this work was given shape by Franklin D. Roosevelt after 1930. After that it became a national pride. Many government and non-governmental efforts were made to protect the environment and natural wealth in the United States and the world. This work became popular not only in America but also in Europe and other developed countries. These conservation movements soon spread all over the world. Due to the growing environmental crisis that arose with the development, today every nation is conscious for environmental protection. In 1929, a Congress related to the conservation of nature was organized in the former Soviet Union, in which the judicious and controlled use of natural resources was emphasized. After the Second World War, there was a lot of emphasis on the conservation and proper use of resources. In 1968, an intergovernmental meeting of experts were held in Paris to consider the scientific basis for the conservation and judicious use of the resources of the biosphere. How to save it? How to stop the increase in the use of natural resources more than the proportionate amount? i.e. how to conserve them? Today, all the nations of the world are of the same opinion that proper use and conservation of resources is necessary. Those resources which are re-established should also be put to use in such a way that the time of their creation is attained i.e. proportionately used and conservation of depleting resources is very important. Many conferences are held in this regard. States governments keep making rules, but in reality it has not become a mass movement, till then conservation of resources cannot be a reality. For the future, we must have to reduce the supply of the present natural resources otherwise the generations to come will not only crave for various metals and substances like petroleum but our environment will also have become so polluted that it may become difficult to live. Today not only developed but also developing countries are concerned with the conservation of resources. In the past, some powerful countries have exploited the resources of many countries mercilessly. It is also necessary to curb the degradable resource conservation, is the main need of the present world.

Lack of awareness or disregard for intrinsic values, lack of accountable values, lax forest management and environmental laws allow deforestation on such a large scale that climate change, desertification and displacement of indigenous peoples are seen. In addition to a general agreement, deforestation increases the economic value

of the land. There is no agreement on what causes deforestation? Deforestation may be a direct source for timber in some areas and an indirect source in some areas.

Until the early nineteenth century, it was believed that India had a large forest resource. In the middle of the nineteenth century, there was a need for conservation and promotion of forests. First , in 1854 , Dr. McClelland , who was the superintendent of forests , sent a report to the Government of India, in which banning the indiscriminate felling of private forests. Emphasized On the basis of this report, the then Governor General Lord Dalhousie set the policy of forest conservation in 1855. A solid foundation was provided for forest conservation. After the introduction of scientific forestry, it was felt that the management policies of forests should be determined. Under this policy, the management of forests was done.

Timber, firewood, coal, plywood, bamboo, cane, animal's fodder, gum, rubber, lac, catechu, fibrous substances, many types of medicines etc. are available from the forest. Along with this, they save many species from destruction by sheltering many animal and plant groups. Many tribal castes are getting shelter in the forest. Demand for forest products is increasing continuously. Many industries of the world also get raw material from them. Today due to excessive trend of growth and profit, there is a continuous decrease in the world's forest wealth. There was a time when 70 percent of the earth's land area ie 12 billion 800 million hectares of land was forested. At present, 16 percent of the land, that is, about one billion hectares, is left on the land. The forest is very useful for all of us, but our selfishness is in the direction of destroying them completely. Unfortunately now man has started cutting the forests long ago for his selfishness. It is very important to keep the forests comfortable, because it is our natural capital.

Forest is formed by different layers. All these layers play an important role in holding the forest. These layers are as follows – forest land, under story canopy and emergent layer. It is also considered as the basis of ecosystem and maintains the ecological balance on the earth. Plants are the major components of the forest which help in the existence of life on this planet. Forests are home to various life forms and species and serve as the habitat of many wild animals. They play an important role in human life and provide us with a plethora of benefits. Forest covers 31% of the total

surface of the earth and which provides us wood, fuel, medicines and much more. In addition, they also produce a variety of products which are of great commercial value.

India is a country of villages, where 80 percent of the population lives in villages. This is the reason that from the past till today everyone's attention has been on the villages. Be it ruling party or opposition, governance or administration, social worker or religious believer, leader or actor, all eyes are on the villages. The talk of development is also often for the villages only. Even in big schemes, villages are given prominent place like land donation, village donation, etc. These all collectively confirm these facts.

Forests provide a large amount of raw material for the manufacture of products like paper, medicines etc. The forest is also important for the Ayurvedic sector. Many great medicines are prepared using the plants and herbs found in the forests. The weaker sections bring wood, fruits, flowers, leaves, bark etc. from the forest for their livelihood and sell and provide employment. This help in raising the economy of a nation. Forests also help in preserving the physical features of the earth and prevent soil erosion with the help of deep rooted plants. They are great for agriculture as they provide continuous flow of water to the surrounding areas. Many wild animals and birds get shelter and food from forests and hence it is important to preserve them so that wild fauna and species can be kept safe. To maintain the balance in the ecosystem, it is important to save the green environment on the earth. Now a day, forests are cut at a rate, so this practice should be stopped and forests can be conserved.

Everyone has the right over the forest. Various types of animals and birds are found in the forests. There is no existence of man without forests. We get many innumerable benefits from forests. Trees provide us shade in summer. Most of the trees we get from forests. Animals and birds feel safe in the forests. Different types of animals are found in the forest. Many rivers flow in the forest, tall trees in these provides shade on rivers. Trees release water vapour due to which these droplets help in getting rain.

Thousands of industries of the world are completely dependent on forests. Various types of commodities like wood etc. raw materials are obtained by such

industries only from the forests. We get fruits and flowers from trees. The protection of the forest is necessary for humans and every living being. The roots of the tree in the forests hold the soil particles, due to which there is no soil erosion. Mankind cut the forests to develop big cities and built big buildings, wide roads and industries. Trees were cut to make big factories. The more the population, the more houses will be needed, due to which the forests are being cut down. All these activities are illegal, for which punishment is given. Due to the indiscriminate felling of trees, pollution on the earth has reached its peak.

Trees reduce the contaminant gas emitted from the factory Trees absorb all the toxic gases. Continuous cutting of trees also affects the fertility of the soil. Branches and leaves falling from the trees develop the fertility of the soil. If there are no trees then the fertility of the soil will be lost. Problems like global warming (global acidification) are increasing regularly on the earth day by day. It is very important to curb this. This control will be done only when the deforestation is stopped. This increases the temperature of the earth excessively due to which many types of terrible problems arise. Sunlight is necessary for the earth but the problem of global warming arises when the excessive radiations coming out of the sun are not able to get out of the earth. The water level in the sea is increasing. Water is increasing due to melting of large glaciers, due to which all the coastal areas are standing on the verge of drowning. If trees are not cut then global warming can be reduced. Forest Maintains balance in the earth's atmosphere but our selfishness is inclined towards destroying them completely.

The above points are not simple but are so serious that if proper attention is not given to them, the future of mankind can be in danger. Jungle is the natural habitat of different types of animals and birds. We meet the beauty of the earth increases only from the forests. The protection of the forest is necessary for humans and every living being for this people need to be persistently made aware.

Jungle Mahotsav is celebrated in the first week of July, through this the spirit of planting trees is developed among the people. The student of the school should participate fully in it. There is a need to spread awareness among the people that without any concrete reason. No person can cut a tree, if still a tree has to be cut, and then the person needs to plant two trees.

Forest protection is the world's priority today because all are suffering from the erosion of fertile soil, landslides, catastrophic floods, severe drought, lack of rainfall, environmental pollution which is the result of forest eradication. Forests are being cut continuously, so its conservation is very important. Planned efforts will have to be done not only at the government level but also at the social and personal level, such as some measures related to forest conservation. Protecting forests from fire, prevention of destruction of forests for agriculture and housing, forest depletion, control and harvesting by proper method, protection of forests from submergence by dams, development of forests as tourist places, re-planting, trees Plantation, administrative role in forest conservation, forest protection by social and voluntary institutions, forest management etc.

The role of a person in the conservation of natural resources is the most important fact because among the best creatures on earth, human is the best creature that can do this. Human is an invaluable gift of nature because it has all those abilities which are not in other living beings? So we all work together to protect the forests of the country to list different types or categories of forests and to fund the protected forest areas, to find such areas where there is a need for forest development and where plantation is possible. Determination and operation of economically useful forests, protection of forests from fire or other natural causes, establishment of laboratories for forest research, establishment of national parks and sanctuaries, implementation of tree plantation program, conservation of forests by continuous inspection and rules. To give harsh punishment for working against it, to give incentives and rewards for forest conservation, to control forest production and to prepare national and regional plans for forest development of the country. The religion is in fact, the active role of the administration can stop the destruction of forests, it can make the forest conservation program successful, and so forest management is of utmost importance. This fact should be given attention to forest conservation and tree plantation. To make it successful, it is absolutely necessary to awaken the public consciousness or social consciousness. It will start happening as India has a clear social tradition of forest protection. Forest has been an integral part of the culture here. Many trees like Peepal , Banyan etc. are worshiped here which is an incomplete example of tree protection. Vishnoi in India one of the main principles of caste religion is the protection of forests. Many such organizations like voluntary or non-administrative

organizations exist in the world today, whose role is also important in forest conservation. Many organizations like 'Green Peace' are working in many countries. 'Chipko' in India the movement is a complete example of this, which are public awareness organizations for forest protection. Similarly, there is 'Appiko' in southern India, which is involved in the work of environmental protection. Some of them are playing an important role in forest conservation and forest development. The 'Social Forestry ' program is becoming quite successful in some states.

Protecting the forest is the ultimate responsibility; on the other hand there is a need for tree plantation. This should be a regular process. On the one hand, with the proportion in which the forest is cut for various uses, if new trees are planted in the same proportion, then the problem of deforestation can be avoided. For success, it is necessary that along with planting trees, care should also be taken that they should be developed; otherwise they remain in the figures only. In our plantation, most of the fast growing trees of eucalyptus are being planted. Ending this trend, attention will have to be paid to plantation of trees providing useful wood and fruits etc. In this, the local administration will have to play an important role, because forest conservation is possible only under government rules, rules have been made for forest protection in every country of the world. Governments make efforts to protect them by making rules according to the need of utility and economy. For this, the primary requirement is that forests should be protected under the rules, but due to the work against the rules by selfish elements, the trend of deforestation is increasing continuously. The administration can perform these major functions for forest protection:

- Make laws for the protection of forests
- Survey of the country's forests
- Listing different types or categories of forests and determining safe forest areas
- To find out the areas where there is a need for forest development, where plantation can be done.
- Determination and operation of economically useful forests
- Protect forests from fire or other natural causes
- Establishment of laboratories for forest research
- Establishment of National Parks and Sanctuaries

- Continuous monitoring
- Making provision for punishment for committing an act against the rules, etc.

India is a country where forests, mountains, rivers have been worshiped for centuries. The climate of India is said to be the best in the world, nothing will go wrong. All kinds of weather can be seen in India. Winter is the rainy season; there is also fertile land for plants and farming. It is impossible to have forest in such a fertile and good climate Indian mythology and tales also have this in the stories. The forests that have been going on for centuries in India are as follows, such as: the forest of the Sundar forest, the forest of Gir, the forest of the mountains of Khasi, Jim Combat National Park of Namdapha, etc. There are many such forests which threaten their existence. Forest is an important part of the Earth's biosphere. The forest environment is a priceless gift of God. Nature is made up of five material elements - earth, water, sky, fire and air. Therefore, the earth is the only place where life is possible in the whole universe. There is an area of vast forests. The forest itself has been showing the path of civilization and culture for centuries.

Jungle is an important natural resource thus both forest and life are complementary to each other. Life is not possible without both. Forests have been mainly described in various religious books and epics since different centuries. If the history of the forests of India is seen, then the history of the present period from ancient times can be seen in the changing forms. Environment is created from the forests, which is a non-zero gift of God. For this reason, the earth is the only place where life is possible in the whole universe. If water, forest and land are the basis for living, then forests have to be saved, because forests are an important part of the environment. It helps to live and survive. Water, land, air are very important for living beings.

The problem of the growing environment around the world is creating many challenges in our life. Different types of viruses are coming out, it is affecting human health in a terrible way. It is becoming the home of many diseases, For example, cancer, respiratory problems, different diseases, nuclear radioactive pollution, for the progress of the country, various types of nuclear power etc. It is also affecting

reproduction. Children are born with disabilities due to this the temperature of the atmosphere increases.

Many scientists, researchers claim that if this situation continues, then the huge iceberg of Antarctica will melt. Along with the destruction of the human life will also happen.

India and the Forest Department have made many rules for the protection of forests. But the common man could not do agriculture on that land. The first Human Environment Conference of the United Nations was held in Stockholm on June 5, 1972. Influenced by this, the Environment Protection Act 1986 was passed to protect the environment in India. Replacing the need for permission of a committee constituted by the centre for construction, dam construction, mining of minerals etc is in this act. This act aimed to limit deforestation, protect biodiversity and save wildlife. According to this act, exempted in lieu of the forest land, it is necessary to plant forest on private land, gair majrua land, or other government land. It is the duty that we should also fulfil our responsibility towards the conservation of forests. Students should understand the importance of tree plantation from life. Students should be encouraged to plant trees from time to time. Forest is not only for mankind but also for living beings. It is also necessary for animals. Continuous cutting of trees is a serious problem for mankind and nature. We have to be united for the balance in nature and protection of all living beings. To keep the greenery alive on the earth, there is a need to do plantation continuously.

CHAPTER-II

Historical Background of Indian Forests

To the casual eye, one patch of woodland looks very much like another. Man's relationship to the forest has undergone many striking and complex changes during the few millennia since the advent of civilization[1].

'Less forests precedent less people, less deserts less suivront' so wrote a great French Forester, and the underlying truth of his remark can be exemplified in various parts of India[2].

Knowing the history of any subject is very important. It teaches us to know our shortcomings and rectify them. The history of every nation is the guiding heritage for its future generations. India is an ancient country. Since ancient times, forests have a different history in the formation of the earth. The forest remained a separate part of the living beings. India has been a vast area of vast forests since ancient times. Evidence of this is found in various religious books and epics, as well as many of its characteristics are also seen. India, a sub-continent of the world, has historically been ruled by various religions and rulers. Along with the concessions of the wild regional kings of India, the queen of the British government is also seen. The forests of India have seen a lot of changes from ancient times to the present times. From the early Stone Age, primitive man lived on trees or in natural caves and forests. Mankind used to subsist life with tuber-root, fruit-flower and edible plants. From the point of view of the visual arts, nature and wildness have been important subjects in different eras of history. Earlier people used fire to protect themselves and to escape from the cold. In the Pura Prastra period, it was taught to hunt small creatures, catch birds and get meat to eat and leather and fur to wear [3].

In the Neolithic period, humans started cooking food and invented farming. In the Bronze and Iron period, there was a substantial development in the living and civilization of human beings. The excavations done in Mohanjodaro and Harappa of Punjab and Sindh show that they started living in their respective houses by building houses.

Forest is an important resource of any nation. Forests contribute to the all-round development of that nation. Their importance in our country is even greater because they have also been a source of spiritual consciousness. Our ancient sages did self-reflection in the peaceful environment of the forest and composed great texts like Vedas-Upanishads, etc. Even today, various ashrams located in the forests, show the path of lasting happiness and peace to the troubled residents of not only this country but also of the most materially rich countries. Apart from this spiritual benefit, forests are very important for the material progress of a country. Human society is so dependent on wood and other materials obtained from forests that the use of wood per person has been considered as a measure of the prosperity of the society[4].

An early tradition of landscape art dates back to the Tang Dynasty (618–907). The tradition of representing nature stems from the purposes of Chinese painting. It had an important influence in Asian art. In the Shan Shui tradition, artists learned to mark mountains and rivers from the perspective of nature as a whole, based on their understanding of the laws of nature. For most of human history, a large part of the landmass was forest. Human attention was focused on the inhabited areas. The first known laws to protect parts of nature date back to the Babylonian Empire and the Chinese Empire.

Different evidences have also been found in Mohanjodaro and Harappan period. There is sympathy for nature in all religions that glimpse is seen which is also seen in the teachings of many kings. It is also said in the Holy Quran that if you do wickedness from the earth, you will fall on your face. Many ideas related to the forest have been given even in the time of Gautam Buddha, which emphasizes on the development of man.

Many details related to the forests of India have also been found in Vishnu Purana. In the Brihata Aranyaka, in the Upanishad, man is compared to a tree. Its hairs were leaves and its skin is the outer bark of the tree. In the same Bhagwat Geeta, a special place has been given to the banyan tree. The detailed description of the importance of plants and wildlife on the community connects us to the literature of Hinduism. The Rigveda highlights the capabilities of nature for controlling climate, increasing fertility and improving human life. In Atharvaveda, forests are also considered as the abode of various Gods and Goddesses.

If we look till here, the details of the history of forests are found in many ways in the Rig Veda. The sages have considered trees as a symbol of God and various qualities. It is considered a complete source of Rigveda. It is mainly written in praise of their disease-relieving characteristics. Above all, the instruments related to Yagya are called deities.

Generally the terms Vriksha and Bikhdu have been used in Rigveda and in later literature. The famous Soma tree has been mentioned repeatedly in the Rigveda and later in the Samhitas as vegetation.

Six sources of the ninth division of Rigveda are devoted to the praise of this plant. The wild trees mentioned in the Rigveda are Shatmali or Bemal, Sadira, Sinsam or Vidhidak. Two other important trees, Shami and Plash, are mentioned in the Atharvaveda and other later Samhitas. Apart from this, cane was also grown in the Vedic age. There was a ban on the transfer of forest land without the estimation of wind or flash lotus and kumud and fruit in the trees bearing flowers. Later, tree planting was made mandatory to compensate for the damage. Not only this, the plant growers have implemented the forest related needs of the villagers through many proposals, although it is possible only where forest wealth is available in sufficient quantity.

However, in European cultures, throughout the Middle Ages, the forest was generally considered as a defence. Rather as a dangerous place, a moral counter-world within the realm of culture and Godly life was perceived as negative. In ancient times the religions of nature oriented themselves towards nature. In medieval Christianity, this orientation was turned one by one towards divine law. He was of the opinion that God is no longer found in nature, but uneducated tendencies are found in every living being.

Different scholars have defined environment in their own way. According to Herskovits – "***Environment is the visible and invisible aggregate of physical elements, conditions and influences which surrounds and influences their responses,*** According to Park – "***Environment means the set of conditions which envelop man at a given time and place"*** [5]. Elements of the environment can be divided into two main groups – abiotic elements and organic elements. Among the

abiotic elements, climate, land, water, soil, minerals and rocks and geographical location are prominent. Plants and animals are the main among the biological elements. Organic and inorganic ingredients are inseparable creation of nature, which has been created by nature itself. All the elements of the environment are dependent on each other, which we also call the environmental cycle. Environment has a very important role in our social life. With the increase in technological progress and industrialization, the purity of the environment has come under great threat. The need to protect and uplift the environment is indispensable for living on earth. Due to this environment has emerged mostly as a human right. If the history of forests is seen historically, then their description is also seen in the main scriptures like Vedas, Upanishads, Smriti etc. In ancient literature, in one way or another, the attitude of worship towards plants, trees, mother earth, sky, air, water and animals has been propounded. If seen in Hinduism, emphasis has been laid on the protection and respect of nature. An attempt has been made to educate the human race to see nature as life, see it as divinity. Astu, trees, animals (cow), mountains and rivers (Ganga) are considered as representations of nature and their worship has been prescribed in Hinduism[6].

Since time immemorial, emphasis has been laid on maintaining the purity of nature. Hinduism believes that the human body is made up of five elements which are called air, water, water, sky and earth. Thus the human body has been created from nature. In our religious texts, Vedas, Puranas, Upanishads etc., the saga of many mysteries of nature will be seen. Scholars have also mainly praised and in view of the historicity of nature, many special guidelines have also been given regarding their conservation. In many important poems, many types of natural resources and nature are seen in full praise and praise. Forests, trees and animals etc. have been said to be very important for us. In Hindu culture, a law has been made to protect them. Water is considered very sacred in Bhagwat Geeta. In Manusmriti also scholars have described their views related to nature in different ways. In the Bhagavad Gita, the God of water is considered as the most important place in the form of the creator and the most sacred of the wind. Therefore water should not be polluted. Stool, urine, impure substances, blood and poison should not be thrown into the water.

Manu has also emphasized in his expressions that every human society should take steps together to keep the qualities of water pure so that the water is not polluted and it is clean and pure. Similarly in Yajnavalkya Smriti and Charaka Samhita it has been said to keep the water pure. Rivers have been given a lot of importance in our life. Making a river dirty is considered a sin.

Even in the Maurya period, that period is also very important. At that time the forest was the basis of their living because their whole life depended on the forests. Kautilya made many experiences in his book Arthashastra. The city plan was laid out perfectly. The rules of cleanliness were strictly enforced. There was a provision for a punishable offense for violating every rule like the person who caused trouble in public places. Cutting of trees and causing damage to forests is a punishable offence. He had issued separate instructions for the protection of animals and wild creatures. It is clear that in ancient time's nature ethics and worship of nature was the main principle. It was not only for the common man but also for the ruler and policy maker. Because any activity against nature is a crime and a part of Hindu culture was considered hostile. Thus the Vedas, Puranas, Upanishads and other ancient texts of Hinduism considered trees and wild life to be very useful for the public. By this the sun, air, earth, fire, were considered to be the Gods and Goddesses of the forest.

In Yagyavalkya Smriti also, cutting of trees was prohibited and its punishment was prescribed. Kautilya has fully expanded his views on the protection of environment in his book Arthashastra. Kautilya has laid down many rules related to the forest regarding upliftment. King Ashoka had resisted the killing of certain wild animals. He had expressed his thoughts for the welfare of animals in his fifth pillar edict. Sikhism also says that life is made up of five elements – earth, air, water, fire and sky. Since ancient times, the condition of forests in this way has had a different dominance in Hindu culture, be it Vedas, Puranas, Upanisads, Ramayana, Gita. The historical mention of forests is found in Bhishma Parva of Mahabharata. In this, the Jat people in the Indian desert tried to make themselves an identity during this period. By the 4th century they had extended to the regions of Punjab in India. If we look at the history of North-West, Rajasthan was known as Jungla Desh in ancient times. The Jat dynasties, largely governed by their own customary law, spread many clans. He also got the forest cleared and made agricultural land out of it.

Evidence from ancient botany has shown that India used to have dense forests in the Permian period (250 million years). The fossil of a pen found in the Ranigaj coalfield has been found. Its stem was about 30 meters long and 75 cm in diameter from the end and 35 cm at the top end. It is now kept in the Indian Museum in Kolkata.

If we look at all the living beings of God's creation, then we get to see a different kind of feeling within us. Considering man himself as the most different and superior being, gradually the circumstances of the entire universe lead to degradation. Therefore, in relation to the traditional development of forests, Battendersel has written – Till now man used to practice himself and consider himself under nature.

Tree worship has probably been considered a form of the most practiced religion since the early ages. Regarding tree worship, James Ferguson has said that "The prayer to the tree will not be fulfilled until we come to the fullest of our religious thought; it may be that in the early period the abode of some deity was imagined from the branches of trees which are prayed from the beginning of this imaginary formless "[7].

Since time immemorial, attention has been paid to idol worship, which has become a temple of the idol, that is, a stone statue. Satisfy your feelings by worshiping the same idol and gain experience, worshiping which generations are satisfied.

In this way, the worship sentiments developed by the Hindus, they have considered a combination of utility and the afterlife. Hindus not only considered trees and plants as the abode of various types of Gods and Goddesses, but according to tradition they were also aware of the power that protected them. They also knew that the consequences of their indiscriminate destruction would be quite the opposite, because the importance of the health-boosting properties of many plants has been understood. Other plants are considered as the abode of religious or supernatural goddess Shakti.

There is a Tulsi plant inside the homes of various traditional Hindus and a Neem tree outside. Apart from this, there is Ashoka tree in front of houses and

banana, amla, peepal, lemon, vat in the garden. Women worship these trees. They worship together with the entire family on festive occasions.

If seen from ancient times, the need of tree planting in India is always keeping in mind. In view of this, the first forest festival was celebrated in India as a national festival on July 1950. It was decided to celebrate Jungle Festival. The aim of the government was to make the general public aware while propounding the importance of trees and tree crops in the general economy of the country. Trees will fill the land of this country with wealth. In the struggle for life, man has been an enemy of other living beings especially trees because of his ignorance. He destroys forests for himself and for the food of his animals. The inadequacy of data regarding the attractiveness of trees is a concern. This creates a delusional notion of self-satisfaction. Priority should be given to update the information about the completion of survey of forest resources in the country on scientific basis. For this purpose, there is a need to improve the use of modern technology and equipment in the collection, collation and publication of reliable data on relevant aspects of forest management [8].

If the history of forest is visited from human history, then every person in primitive society needed proper knowledge of his environment for survival. Man learned to use fire and tools to change the environment. Humans have been increasing environmental knowledge through investigation and scientific method. If seen, gradually the wealth of knowledge related to the environment has grown and became the form of science. Thus, in the beginning of the 20th century, the systematic form of environmental study "environmental science" or ecology was born. The development of ecology took place at a painful slow pace by doing recorded history. His ecological knowledge is evident from the writings of Hippocrates, Aristotle and other Greek thinkers. In the fourth century BC, Theophrastus, a friend of Aristotle, first described the relationship between organisms and their environment. From this point of view Theophrastus can be considered the world's first ecologist[9].

The development of ecological knowledge had stalled for centuries after the Greek period. Scientists of the 18th or 19th century of the revival period of biology again started taking interest in this field. From this point of view, the book published in six volumes of Natural Science of Insects by a French natural scientist named Rumer (1683 – 1757) has been called the revival point of natural science. At the same

time, a naturalist, Georges Buffon (1707–1788), laid the foundation of geographic ecology by presenting a general reason for the worldwide distribution of animals. If the condition of the forest is seen from ancient history, there has been a direct or indirect impact of the environment on the natural structure, climate, fauna, animals and birds and human social and industrial progress. Most of the food of human beings in the coastal part which is located in tropical areas depends on coconut. Not only this, but their industrial activities are also related to coconut.

Environment and man cannot live separately from each other. These two are complementary to each other. Therefore, their study should be inclusive. In the life cycle prescribed by nature, wild animals have been saved as much as possible. This is the reason that despite the fact that the area of forests in the states is less as compared to many other states of the country, Rajasthan is second in the country in terms of wildlife.

According to Indian scriptures, Parabrahma Parmeshwar conceived "Ekoddam Bahusami" in the early days and accordingly the creation was created. It is wrong to consider God alone even in that void. He was accompanied by his Adishakti, which was called by different names. With the help of this power only God could create the universe. Then it was not even possible to handle all the works of creation alone. For this he created three forms – Brahma, Vishnu and Mahesh. Jungles i.e. forest has been destroyed in the form of Brahma since ancient times, which is necessary in harmony in all the three functions. Otherwise, there would be a risk of the whole system being shaken. There is also a need for mutual understanding and understanding in the creation, maintenance and destruction of differences of opinion about the truth of mythology. This fact has also been accepted in other ancient scriptures of the world[10].

It is well known that nature serves the earth according to its laws. Through mutual friendly cooperation, we create that environment in which the existence of natural beauty and life is possible. There are many things like superstition of forests created by nature for centuries, excessive selfish exploitation of natural wealth and more tampering with nature. It hinders the friendship and service of nature. Ganga, Yamuna and many other rivers are considered sacred here. According to popular belief, its water remains pure for years[11].

Whatever man has manifested from the earliest human times till today is the form or answer of human behavior. Humans do this behavior in different ways in different ecology. Generally adapts itself to that ecology which is called favorable adaptation and behaves accordingly[12].

European human society differs from the Indian human society in its ethics, way of life, food and culture. This is its response to human behavior or ecology. In this way, on the ground, we get the difference of human societies and cultural activities. In this, humans have developed and created them in their favorable conditions. Therefore, it is an essential fact that in the context of the environment and in the system of the environment, the human environment and its movements play a major role and the environmental system tries to make a lot of things favorable.

In India, the concern for the environment is seen from ancient times. Scholars like Kautilya gave many types of teachings about the environment in economics. In ancient India, worshiping religious trees and plants, especially in Hindu religion like fire, yagya, havan etc., is purified the environment. Worshiping certain trees like Peepal, Tulsi, Mango etc. is also a simple step to encourage environmental protection. In Kautilya's Arthashastra, there is a provision for punishment for cutting trees. Cutting of trees has been considered a punishable offense in the Puranas and the memories of many scholars. The evolution of man took place about a million years ago, at the beginning of the Leleistocene Yuag. At that time dense forests were found in India except in parts of Rajasthan and Punjab.

In India, the Mughals have been in the hands of most of the time, the loss of love and affection towards nature remained in the Mughal period, but in Islam, a balance between man and nature has been considered. If the history of the Mughal period is seen, then the Mughal kings did the work of increasing the forest area. Evidence of plant-plant gardening of the Mughal period is still seen. Big orchards, fruit orchards and green parks were encouraged. The general opinion of environmentalists has been that the Mughal emperors were very fond of nature. He loved to live in the lap of nature. But no attempt has been made to do any definite work on the environment related to nature. Competition was at its zenith during the Mughal period. Due to political competition, there used to be mutual fighting among themselves. This led to the destruction of natural resources on a large scale as the

rulers lived more of a luxurious life. He was neither concerned about the public nor the nature because at that time there was indiscriminate felling of trees. But the Mughal rulers used to get trees planted around their palaces so that the palace looks beautiful. Some tree plantations were done during his reign on the national road which was comparatively negligible[13].

No more efforts were made by the Mughals for forest conservation. It seems that he had no attachment to plants or did not understand their importance. During the time of Sher Shah Suri, tree plantation was done on the side of Delhi-Patna Highway, but did not do any important work regarding forest conservation. But somewhere gardens were built. The famous poplar tree was also introduced in the valley of Kashmir by Emperor Jahangir. During the Mughal rule, the work of planting trees was done around the valleys of some important rivers like Ganga, Yamuna, Chambal, and Narmada.

If the history of Aryans is seen, then it is estimated that they came to India in 2000 to 1800 years BC. At that time the prevalence of high quality Dravidian civilization was in full swing. In the history of Aryans, there was normal harmony between the jungles and the jungle creatures. Aryans were originally cattle herders, so wherever they went, they used to take their animals with them. He used to change his shelter every now and then. Thus the Aryans cut the forests according to the need, but if seen they were nature lovers[14].

According to an estimate, the Vedas, Upanishads and Aranyak were composed in the Vedic period 1500 BC, which gives sufficient information about different types of trees, plants and wild animals. Many types of medicines are also obtained from the wild plant. In the Vedas it was wished something like this, "O earth, the lush green forests swaying over you are pleasing"[15].

Thus the issue of forests has been given from Vedic period to Ramayana and Mahabharata period. In the epic i.e. Maharishi Valmiki in the Ramayana period and Maharishi Ved Vyas in the Mahabharata period, many important lines related to forests have been written. Like in Ramayana, Naimitarnya, Chitrakuta, Dandakaranya, Panchavati, Kimikandha, Madhuvan, Vindhya.

If seen from 322 BC after Ramayana and Mahabharata period, then the sources related to forests are available from Maurya period. The most important record of this period is considered to be the Arthashastra. In this book, there was an independent department of the forest department since the reign of Chandragupta Maurya. The head of this department was called Kripaadhyaksha. There were many forest guards and forest guards to assist the Kripaadhyaksha. The details of his works are found in the following Arthashastra text.

(1) Planning to increase the productivity potential of forests

(2) Selling trees and plants by paying a fair price

(3) Separation of strong trees found inside the forest like strong tree species – Sagon, Tinsa, Ghavado Arjuna, Madhuka, Mahua, Sal, Sai, Sabu, Sisam, Sandalwood etc.

(4) Classification of the plants which were of many types such as Utja, Chimiya, Tea, Majjaltuk species etc.

(5) Classification of different types of wild trees.

(6) When the fibers or threads are produced, dividing these trees into different parts.

(7) Classification of all beautiful flowering plants, medicinal plants, poisonous plants.

(8) The people who were working in the forests used to save them from harming the forests and there was a system of punishment and law on it.

(9) Capturing and selling poisonous animals like surf, scorpion etc. from the forests.

(10) Collecting skins, horns, bones etc. of dead wild animals from forests.

(11) Use of forest and wild produced materials as industry.

In this way, the use of forests is visible from ancient times to till now.

It is an easy way to achieve the policy and objectives of management of business, industry or resource through forest. If seen in the beginning of the 19th century, there were a lot of forest resources in India. Therefore, if any human being is exploiting in a comprehensive way without thinking, then the need for conservation and promotion of forests in the middle of the 19th century seems to be more. First in 1854, Dr. McClelland, who was the forest superintendent, sent a report to the Government of India, in which he stressed on banning the indiscriminate felling of private forests. On the basis of this report, in the year 1855, the then Governor General Lord Dalhousie completely determined the policy of forest conservation. It is considered an important step in the direction of forest conservation and promotion in a scientific way. In the year 1864, by the appointment of Dr. Bradys Inspector General by the Government of India, the forest protection was provided as a solid basis. With the introduction of scientific forestry as a historical form of forest, it was felt that the policy related to the forest began to be published again. Under this policy, a land scientist Dr. Whalekar was invited by the Government of India to make suggestions regarding agricultural reforms in the country in order to manage the forests properly, so that agricultural production progresses and the yield is increased in a scientific way. Dr. Whalekar also stressed on declaring a definite forest policy in his report. Tried hard to understand the historical works related to forests in the society. He emphasized that if the forest is not understood in advance, then how will we bring this awareness. Without awareness we cannot progress the forest. Therefore, due to the high demand for firewood, fodder and wood under the National Forest Policy, the destruction of forests started. Apart from this, the expansion of forests has also decreased due to non-forestry activities. Forest land was ruthlessly used for new industries, large reservoirs, dams and national highways and other roads. Along with the exploitation of forests, the lack of compensatory forestry was also the reason for the lack of forest cover and there was a double pressure. Forests were considered as the source of revenue and plantation could not be done also as compared to destruction of forest.

Keeping all these issues in mind, in 1976, the National Commission for Agriculture in its report emphasized the need to grow forests on a sufficient part of the land for the production, protection and beautification of forests. Keeping in mind the shortcomings of the National Forest Policy, 1952, a new forest policy was

announced in 1988 and the need to develop greenery of forests in the country was told [16].

The ancient Indian history before the Indus civilization confirms these views of the Vedic seers in relation to flora. The trees found engraved on the walls address the fact that during the Indus Valley Civilization tree worship was very prevalent. The figures of trees and plants are also marked on the coins of that period. People of Indus Valley used to worship Peepal tree. They considered its leaf as a symbol of happiness and prosperity. This attests to the fact that tree worship was prevalent in the third and fourth centuries of BC. High quality Harappa culture existed at that time. The people of Indus considered trees to be merciful deities. Those trees were also considered a symbol of fertility. A Harappa seal shows the birth of a plant from the womb of a woman, which gives a clear glimpse of fertility.

Tree worship is not a new thing for India. Tree worship for Hindus not only has a religious and mythological basis, but it is also based on various facts of the usefulness of trees and plants. Evidence of this has also been found in Mohanjodaro. Each tree is a deity who is worshiped by offering prayers, water, flowers, and sweets and often with flowers, garlands or wrappings of thread. Sometimes tree-gods are married among themselves and even women are married to tree-gods with full matrimonial rituals, which is a belief prevalent in many parts of India. The soul of man can be drawn through trees. If seen in the villages of India, eighty percent of the population used to participate in tree worship and village deity worship. The method of planting trees is at least fifteen hundred years old, because in a chapter of Matsya Purana, the complete legal procedure has been told in the context of this event. Scholars have also expressed many reactions. First of all clean the earth and water it. Decorate the trees with garlands. Burn the fragrance of Guggul in front of them. Keep a pitcher filled with water on the side of each tree. Make nine valid offerings with prayer. Forests are considered to be the ecosystem of important land of the earth. It is distributed worldwide[17].

British Rule and Indian Jungle

The history of forests since ancient times was very difficult if we looked at the history of the 19th century. The British people brought the East India Company for

the purpose of doing business in India. Apart from this, other companies also came. If we look at the history of that time, then the condition of the kings here was chaotic. They were busy in their own enjoyment. Trees and plants were not there to take any news of people even far away. All these methods were careless. At that time many companies came to India, but the East India Company had clearly understood the atmosphere here. He cleverly caught full force of capturing India one by one and gradually captured each and every state of India in a complete way. At that time the political system here was completely chaotic. There was no unity in socialism in all the Indian states. Discipline was completely gone. There was an atmosphere of selfishness all around. The East India Company took full advantage of this and started doing its own thing. But seeing the splendor of India, they were fascinated and started exploiting the natural resources to the fullest. At that time when the British came to India, they looted and captured many states of India, implemented the policy of divide and rule. Under this policy, those people also looted a lot of natural resources and started destroying the forests. In 1806, the British government started doing many works to control the forest and appointed a commission to investigate the achievement of teak in Malabar and Travancore. Forest guards were also appointed. Forest Conservation Assessment on the basis of colonial ideas and accounts of the administrators, the villagers tried to take advantage of their land. The villagers were completely dependent on the agricultural sector. The villagers believed that if they do something to maintain or improve the existence of these low-level forests, then as soon as the importance of these forests increases in commercial terms, the government will acquire them. An anthropologist named Verrier Elwin has also mentioned the sad consequences of the acquisition of forests on the hearts of the tribals of Central India. In the hearts of these villagers, the question of forest acquisition towards the government was soon considered as a private property[18].

The history of the deodar forests of the Punjab Himalaya has been already and detained, and the excessive felling to which they were subjected between 1854 and 1864. Fortunately those of Jaunsar and Tehri Garwhal were not opened out during this period when they came to be worked the operations were carried out under the agis of an existing Forest Department[19].

The first attempts made in India to protects the forest from distruction were commenced nealy a century ago in Madras, while the first serious attempts to increase the area under teak , by forming plantations, were made some 80 years ago, by a civillion of the name of Conolly , who started the famous Nilambar plantations on the Malabar coat. It was not , however , until 1856 that Loard Dolhousie laid down a definite policy with the view of affording more widespread protection to the valuable forests both in india and Burma and due to his wise forethought that these valuable forests have in great measure been saved from ultimate destruction[20].

If seen, a large part of the forests were under the jurisdiction of the Indian kings, which were indirectly acquired by the East India Company. This action has been taken especially in the North West Himalayas where Tehri Garhwal and Punjab hills had good quality deodar forests. During the rule, various agencies started exploiting the forest under the selfish policy of the kings. Manifesto in the form of a qualitatively changing relationship between the government and the subjects appeared. Over time the local rulers changed their attitude towards forests. He recognized the value of forest wealth and handed over the forests to the British in the traditional way, which changed the ownership of the villagers from 1885 to 1925 on the other side. The king did not renew it at the end of the lease and started using the forests in his own interest. If we see the competition of imperial powers, then timber from Indian forests protected England against Napoleon and this timber emerged as a sailing power. Ships were also built from Malabar in Goa docks and in England from timber from India. By the way, the East India Company gave many reactions in the name of expansion of railways in India and exploited these timbers[21].

The Indian forest Act, 1927 is to consolidate the law relating to forests, the transit of forest - produce and the duty leviable on timber and other Forest –produce[22].

From the beginning of the 19th century, it was becoming clear that the forest resources in India were not very much. If scientific management is not done for the conservation and promotion of forests, then the resources will be completely exhausted soon. A commencement in organized forest research was made in 1906 by establishment, at the instance of Sir Sainthill Eardley-wilmot, then Inspector General of Forests, of a Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun. This institute is under the administrative control of the Inspector General of forests, is in the Charge of

President[23]. After independence, the most important task was to increase agricultural production. In this way we see that the environment is made up of water, plants, space, earth, air and a group of organisms, in which ignoring even one is not free from danger to the rest. Therefore, together we should help the government and social organization to save forests, trees and plants. Forest is not only our natural heritage but also life-saver. If there is trees then we are there, if there are no trees then there is no living being.

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Chapter III

Acts Related to Forests in Indian History

The Year 1855 marked the commencement of new era in the history of Forestry in India, for it was then that Lord Dolhousie laid down a definite and for Sighted Forest Policy [1].

Law is called a code of rules, it is very important to run any society in a proper way. Law is the main part of any system which helps in reducing evils of the society and providing security to its citizens. The law is the same for all the people of the country. Each section of the bill presented by the committee reports after a thorough discussion after which the bill is passed with a majority vote, as per the provisions of the Constitution after then that bill becomes a law. The main sources of law in India are based on the Indian Constitution, legislation, bills, traditional law and the decision of the courts. If there is no law, then there will be a jungle rule in the society.

The existence of man is dependent on forests. Forest is a precious gift of nature to human being. It is the basic of economy for an agricultural and developing country like India. Man is based on forests from birth to till death. Pure air and with clean water, we get the things we use every day from forests. The protection of its parts is important. Forest related protection and conservation rules are called Forest Act. Today from every point of view forest act has become the primary need of the world which cannot be denied[2].

Before the British rule in India, there was no written rule related to forest protection and conservation. The spirit of worship towards sky, air, water and animals was propounded for protection and conservation of forests[3].

In ancient times, man was taught that he should see divinity in nature. It is considered very holy and the creator. Yagyavalkya Smriti and Charaka Samhita also have asked to keep the water pure.

Adequate information has been given about trees and wild animals in the Vedic period. It has been wished in the Vedas that "O earth, may every forest be pleasing to you." Innumerable immortal literatures of our country - Vedas, Puranas,

Upanishads, Brahmins and Aranya, Ramayana, Mahabharata, Chandrakanta Santati, Bhootnath, Rohtasmath and present literature, there is praise of flora[4].

The work which the religious scriptures of ancient times is used to do today's constitution, laws, acts, and its main message is to establish balance in society and environment.

The history related to forests in India is very ancient since centuries. It was infused with the history of Harappan culture which lasted till Vedic culture and considered all natural forces as deity. The source of energy is considered to be the sun god "Sun Devo Bhava". Water is given to the sun while reciting this mantra in Indian culture. Streams are called life-givers and banana, peepal, basil, banyan, mango etc. plant-plants are worshipped. In medieval and Mughal India, the form of environmental love is also visible.

In the Maurya period, the people of India used to follow Kautilya Arthashastra.

It is also believed that the Mughal ruler not protected the forests due to being anti-Hindu, but also destroyed them due to their full exploitation and luxury life, which Hindus considered as Gods.

The British had come to India only for trade so it becomes a far- fetched thing to talk about Indian forest protection and conservation. Until the beginning of the nineteenth century, it was believed that there are a lot of forest resources in India. Forests were being exploited in the middle of the nineteenth century. Much of the remainder in the accessible parts of the Province which had been worked for supplying Governments requirements and for trade purposes was in a devastated and ruined condition. In the wider parts of the country occupied by the aboriginal tribes the forest were almost unknown, even the existing maps of the country as already mentioned , showing them as "unexplored"[5]. There was a need for conservation and promotion of forests. Dr. McClelland, he was the first Forest Superintendent of India in 1854. He gave a report to the Government of India in which indiscriminate felling of forests was stopped. On the basis of this report, in 1855 , the then Governor General Lord Dalhousie laid down the policy of forest conservation, which is considered an important step in the direction of scientific forest conservation and

promotion. The purpose was to take the forest area under its control. Under this act, the Indian Forest Act 1878 and its amendments related to the forests of India were prescribed. Through this act, an attempt was made to improve the language through the laws related to the forest under their Objectives implemented[6]. The first Forest Act in India was passed in 1865 then Indian Forest Act of 1978 – Indian code was passed.

Under the general law relating to forests during the British period, the Indian Act is contained in the Amendment Acts of 1978. Under the present bill, all the laws are brought together in the scope of one Act. Changed by section 92 of VII under the Indian Forest Act 1878 has been done.

There is provision for many acts related to forests since ancient times. Various issues related to implementation are described that historically provide for many rights for forest dwellers. Forests are complex socio-ecological structures that provide economic opportunities for the people living within them. People living outside the forest are actively concerned about their safety. The governance system of forests, the importance of forests and their relationship with those living inside and outside them, have been placed among various statements. Due to this complexity of forests, their state was inactive in formulating a strong definition of forests. Thus, under the Forest Rights Act (FRA), there were many forest related laws in India, which led to the control and use of natural resources. It recognizes the traditional individual and community rights of tribals and other forest dwellers on use after decades of trying to keep them out of the forests and limiting their access. This law seeks to return the people of the forest and contribute to the protection of the forests. For thousands of years, tribals and other forest dwellers live in the forests and do agricultural work and consume non-timber forest products. If seen, each forest department has its own interests. The process of securing and keeping the lands under its direct control, while the revenue department is primarily interested in increasing tax collection, allows the tribals to be able to accompany the will and pass through bureaucratic hurdles in such a scenario, collect evidence and documenting them and completing all the processes thoroughly is the essential form of that which is necessary to complete all the processes. Despite this it continues to be socially and politically away from the citizens.

Although the purpose and statement were accepted helpfully in the making of the Act, other actions were arranged to remedy the evils by presenting the bill sponsor to the prevailing circumstances, the objective and statement were observed and followed.

Undoubtedly, some of those current circumstances were such that it is an inevitable and necessary reason for the creation of a specific Act. But only on this basis, the language presented in this Act was given limited meaning only through those circumstances. Be limited to the circumstances in respect of which the Legislature Act is applied.

Under any act, its purpose, reason, statement plays an important role in the consideration, but the circumstances are specified by indicating and it is considered necessary to make the act inevitable. The first and basic principle of the act is the imaginary election to the courts. The purpose and reason of the imaginary election act was on the basis for which is spiritually close or analogous.

The preamble of an Act is the use of the language of a particular section of the Act so as to remove the following constraints like Acts considered as ancillary, the direct and natural meaning is to be controlled or limited so as to give effect to any direct Act provision. The basic act of election should be done as per the requirement which is the key to the Preamble. Act cannot imagine inconsistency or ambiguity to bring the preamble or its details in a supporting form. Objective and extent of the Act relevant Acts and other acceptable facts, preamble or both by specifying, may be clarified.

Indian Forest Act, 1927, is a complete Act of the Constitution and it was enacted for the consolidation of laws relating to the invocation of forest produce and the duty livable on timber and forest produce, whereas the Forest (Conservation) Act enacted for the protection of forest and for matters connected therewith. While choosing any of the provisions of the two Acts, it is endeavored that no contradiction should arise between the two. Therefore, the provisions of the Indian Forest Act 1927 and the Forest (Conservation) Act 1880-81, the Mines and Minerals Act provisions of the respective forests should be made subject to the restrictions provided under both the above forest Acts.

Indian Forest Act, 1865: The Imperial Forest Department brought this act in an attempt to establish British control over forests by different forest divisions and given the right to make rules for its management.

Indian Forest Act, 1878: This act was a modified form of the Indian Forest Act 1865. Under this act the British administration acquired sovereignty of all barren lands. This act also enabled the British administration to demarcate reserved and protected forests. In the case of protected forests, the rights of the people were withdrawn, while some privileges enjoyed by the local people can be taken away at any time. This act also tried to regulate the collection of forest products by the forest dwellers. Under this act, for establishing state control over the forests, offenses and fines were also given.

Indian Forest Act, 1927: This act was also a modified form of the Indian Forest Act 1865 and 1878. The main purpose of this act is:

- Controlling the movement in forest production,
- To charge it,
- It also explains the procedure to be followed for declaring an area as a reserve forest, protected forest or village forest.

In this Act, the details of what is a forest offense, what work is prohibited inside a reserved forest, and is punishable for violating the provisions of the Act, has been given.

There were many drawbacks of this Act which are as follows[7]:

- The government claimed that the purpose of this act was to protect the vegetation cover of India, whereas a deep examination of the act reveals that the real motive behind the act was to earn revenue from the felling of trees and forest products.
- This act gave more discretion and power to the forest bureaucracy, due to which the forest dwellers were often harassed.
- This act deprived the nomads and tribals of the use of forests and forest products over which they had centuries-old rights and privileges.

Indian Forest Policy, 1952: This forest policy was India's own national forest policy after independence. The country had just become independent; the economic condition of the country was not good due to two world wars, need for defence related goods, the establishment of developmental projects, and the establishment of industries, there was a very special need for this policy due to the reasons like. Its main objective was to earn maximum annual revenue from forests. This policy allowed the state governments to raise revenue from their own areas.

Indian Forest Conservation Act, 1980: The main objective of all the policies made before independence or after independence was to earn more and more revenue. It replaced the need for permission of a committee constituted by the Centre for permanent agro-forestry, road construction, railway line construction, dam construction, mining of minerals, etc. This act aims at limiting deforestation, conservation of biodiversity and wildlife. Aimed to avoid according to this Act, it is necessary to plant forests on private land, non-Majrua land, or other government land for compensation in lieu of the forest land released. There is also a provision for punishment.

The first Human Environment Conference of the United Nations was held in Stockholm on June 5, 1972. Influenced by this, the Environment Protection Act 1986 was passed for the protection of the environment in India. The main purpose of this act is to control the excess of harmful chemicals in the environment and try to keep the ecosystem free from pollution. There are 26 sections in this act which are divided into 4 chapters. This Act implemented on November 19, 1986. Based on the background of this Act and the points covered under the objectives, the following objectives of the Act have been given by summary,

- Protecting and improving the environment
- Implementing the rules of the Stockholm Convention on the Human Environment
- To save human beings, animals, animals, plants from danger.
- In general and comprehensive method for environmental protection.
- Establishment of environmental protection authorities under the existing laws and co-ordinate their activities.

It is necessary to have a system of punishment for those who threaten the human environment, safety and health. The Environment Protection Act 1986 is a comprehensive law. It can take appropriate steps for improvement. Under this, the central government has to set environmental quality standards, ban industrial areas, determine protective measures to avoid accidents, investigate pollution cases and conduct research, immediate inspection of affected areas. One important thing of this law is that for the first time individual citizens have been given the right to try cases against this law and non-compliance factories[8].

National Forest Policy, 1988: The main objective of this policy was to maintain the stability and ecological balance of the environment through conservation of forests as Indian natural heritage.

Forest Conservation Rules, 2003: National Forest Commission was constituted on 7th February, 2003 by the Ministry of Forests and Environment to review the functioning of forests and forest life sector. National Forest Program was also prepared in the form of a comprehensive strategy plan for the coming 20 years. The main objectives are [9].

- Stop deforestation
- Covering one third of the country with forests

Indian Wildlife Protection Act, 1972

Agricultural industries and urbanization have led to a lot of erosion of forests. The government has taken many steps for this Indian Wildlife Protection Act was passed in 1952 Indian became a member of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora (1976) United Nations Educational, Social and The Human and Biosphere Program of the Cultural Organization (UNESCO) was also run in India and projects were run for the conservation of various species that were extinct 1972 for the conservation of the lion, 1973 for the tiger, 1984 for the crocodile Such a project was run for May and brown buck.

In the Wildlife Protection Act 1972, there should be a provision for the protection of the endangered species and the trade of these species should also be prohibited. The main provisions of this Act are as follows:

- Listing of threatened wild species and banning their hunting.
- Endangered plants.
- To maintain basic facilities and improve management system in national zoos and sanctuaries.
- To protect endangered species and stop their illegal trade.
- Propagation in bird houses and sanctuaries
- Propagate the information about the benefits of wildlife through education.
- Constitution of Central Zoo Authority
- Establishment of Wildlife Advisory Board, ensuring its functions and powers.

In order to make the Wild Life Protection Act (1972) more practical and effective, amendments were made in it in the year 1986 and 1991. To successfully implement the Wildlife Protection Act, Wildlife Protection Director and four sub-directors in Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai was arranged

- Authorities were appointed and constituted under the Wildlife Protection Act 1972.
- The process of appointment of directors and other office bearers was started.
- Mainly the Wildlife Custodian and other officers were appointed.
- Power to delegate was introduced.
- Formation of National Council for Wildlife was started.
- Standing Committee of the National Council was constituted.
- The formation of the State Council for Wild Life was started.
- The process to be followed through the council was started.
- The duty of the Advisory Council to the forests was fully followed, along with wild hunting was also followed prominently such as:
    - Prohibition of hunting.
    - Hunting of wild animals to be allowed in certain cases.
    - Granting permission for special purposes.

Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of this Act or any rule or order specified thereunder, save section 38, breaches any condition of any license or

permission granted under this Act, provided that where Schedule A or offenses committed in relation to any animal specified in Part II of Schedule II or the flesh of any such animal or animal article, trophy or unprocessed trophy obtained from such animal or where the offense in a sanctuary or national park relates to hunting or Such offenses altering the boundaries of a sanctuary or a national park shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than three years but which may extend to seven years and shall also be liable to fine which shall not be less than ten thousand rupees. is punished for an offense against, then the trial court may pass an order that any captive animal, forest animal, animal matter, trophy, unmodified trophy, meat exported in India, ivory or anything made of this tooth, any specified, plant, any of its, the part or derivative in respect of which the offense has been committed, the cancellation of such license or permission or such forfeiture shall be in addition to any other punishment to be awarded for the said offence. The court can direct that under the Arms Act 1952, the said person should be given any weapon against which an offense against this Act has been committed, section 360 of the Act No. 2 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, 1974, under the Probation of Criminals Act 1958, the person should be sent to the sanctuary. Or may be convicted for hunting in a national park or for an offense relating to any provision of Chapter V-A, unless that person is under the age of eighteen years[10].

Indian Forest Conservation Act, 1980

In order to implement the provisions of the forest for matters connected therewith or incidental there to - this Act was placed in the Forest (Protection) Act 1980. This Act shall extend to the whole of India except Jammu and Kashmir, it shall come into force from 25 October 1980, will be considered.

In this way, no other order can be made by the State Government on the use of forest related land except with the prior permission and approval of the Central Government, because any reserved forest shall cease to be reserved forest and any part thereof by any law for the time being in force in that State. So that any forest land or any part thereof may be used for any non-forest purpose. Under this section, non-forest purpose shall mean the abolition and clearing of any forest land or any part thereof other than afforestation.

Appellant for setting up the unit issued by the State Government is void and void without prior approval of the Central Government, thus prior approval of the Central Government is mandatory. The construction of a boundary wall for the protection of the forest comes in the category of using the land for non-forest purposes. Prior permission of the Central Government is necessary for such construction.

Where illegal obtained without prior permission under section 2 of the Forest Conservation Act 1980 may be regulated by the Central Government by the passing of a non-executive order.

Poaching Rules under the Forest Act

Every person convicted of an offense punishable under this Act with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or more. Any property previously held by any contemporaneous clause or by a person referred to in the said section, which is the holding, existing in this section the present holding or, as the case may be, any other person holding such property after such person is not or was not a transferee in good faith for a reasonable consideration, the value of the assets contributed by such person to the trust. The authority as on the date including the value, if any, of the assets contributed by him, is of the opinion, for reasons to be recorded in writing, that any property of such person is held by someone else in his behalf. Competent authority means section 58-d any officer authorized under.

Includes concealment or misrepresentation of the nature, source, nature of operation or ownership and operation or conversion of such property by transmission of electricity or by any other method[11].

Indian Forest Rights Act, 2006

This law was passed on 18 September 2006, which is related to the right of people living near the forest to land and natural resources, which have been denied to them since colonial times. There is also an attempt to compensate for the injustice done for centuries. The main provisions of this law are as follows:

- It provides the rights of Scheduled Tribes living in forests or dependent on forests for their livelihood.
- Apart from this, they have the right to feed animals and use water resources.
- Provides for their replacement in case of displacement.
- Ensures local participation in forest management.

Thus we see that the people and tribes living in the forest are being used by them, which is done with the consent of the local community. Displacement of local people is the last option for Provides the right of resettlement in the event of displacement. If seen in environmental protection, the role of government and judiciary is the first initiative in this Indian judiciary has taken environmental friendly approach since 1980. The following are some important rules given by the court in the process of environmental protection:

- ❖ Every citizen has the right to live in a clean environment.
- ❖ Government agencies cannot give excuses for various or lack of staff for not fulfilling their duty towards environmental laws
- ❖ Polluter shall not only compensate the environment but also the damage caused to the people affected by the pollution.

According to the rule of full liability, if an industry is engaged in such a dangerous business, if it threatens the health and safety of the people, then it becomes its full responsibility to ensure that there is no danger in the work. According to the principle of full warning, it is the duty of government officials to fully visualize the causes of environmental pollution, protect the environment from them. No compromise can be made even on cost In the 1980s and 1990s, there was more and more use of public interest litigation towards environmental protection in India In this process pro-environmental activists like M.C.O. Mehta and judges Kuldeep Singh and Krishna Iyer. In the work of protecting the environment, important measures were taken on the basis of Articles 32 and 326 of the Constitution of the Supreme Court and the original jurisdiction of the High Court, in addition to the health and cleanliness of the court. Environment Fundamental Right's area expanded [12].

Under the Government of India Act, there is a special mention of the constitutions in the country Environment laws have been comprehensively created in India. Our policies mainly reflect the environment which is under protection and our environmental policies also reflect India's initiative in environmental protection. Despite all the environmental related bills, the environmental situation in India remains very serious. Nala, rivers and lakes are full of industrial waste. It is clearly visible from the recent severe floods in Bihar. In India, in view of the way in which the environmental law is being implemented, it seems that the importance of the law is not understood. In this direction, there is a need to implement the Environment Policy 2004 seriously. To protect the environment, there is also a need to ensure the participation of the general public efforts.

Judiciary has also played an important role in environmental protection, due to their efforts. Clean environment has become an important part of fundamental rights. It is the result of effort of the judiciary.

If the forest related act is seen, then its glimpse is seen from ancient times. In independent India, this act is applicable in 1950, but the then Government of India was not worried about it. Pulled towards Government added important Articles 48A and 51A (G) by amendment of the Constitution in 1976 o Article 48A directs the state government to ensure the protection and improvement of the environment so that the forests and wild life of the country Article 51A (g) provides the duty of citizens to protect and enhance the natural environment.

Various environmental regulations in India

Environment – Water, Air, Land, Vegetation, Plants, Animals, Human beings together form the environment. The quantity and composition of all these in nature is arranged in such a way that a balanced life continues on the earth[13].

Not very old, but if we look at human history five-seven hundred years ago, it will be known that man was so close to nature that he found himself in nature, neither there was much desire to live nor fear of dying. They were generally dependent on the food received from nature and that was his happy life. Gradually it changed with time and with living a happy life in man, the desire to get many kinds of comforts started increasing. The progress of science made it and gave direction. After all it happened

that man started suffering by getting himself trapped in his own trap. After independence, due to increasing industrialization, urbanization and population growth, there was a continuous decrease in the quality of environment. In this lack of quality, effective control and perspective of pollution Government of India has been framed different Acts related to forest from time to time. But no comprehensive work related to environment was done in India[14].

From time to time to explain the good conservation, supervision and development of forest, good, exploitation of forest produce and related matters.

The main environmental laws and rules of independent India are as follows [15]:

Environmental Law	Year	Objective
Facilitation act	1882	Under this law, the water of the land has been considered as the property of the state government.
Indian Fisheries Act	1897	Pollution of water for fishing is prohibited under this law.
Indian Forest Act	1927	The main purpose of this act - to control the movement of forest produce, impose duty on it, explain the procedure to be adopted to declare an area as a protected forest, reserve forest, village forest.
Factories act	1948 (amended in 1987)	Under this act, policies were laid down on the health, safety, efficiency of the programs of the workers.
River board act	1956	disputes over rivers between two states.

Merchant shipping act	1970	This act explains how to prevent waste and properly manage waste inside the coastal areas.
Wild life protection act	1972 – 73 , 1991 Revised	This act provides protection to birds and animals and also provides protection to their habitats.
Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act	1974	CPCB) has been created to work and prevent water pollution. Through this board, the criteria to determine the quality of water were created. Who will spread pollution?
Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cessation Rules	1977	Levy of tax on local people and industries and to collect that tax from them.
Forest (Conservation) Act and Rules	1980 -81	This act has been brought for the protection of forests.
Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act	1981	This act has been brought to prevent air pollution as well as powers have been given to a Central Pollution Board so that air pollution can be reduced.
Environment Protection Act	1986	Pollute the environment, this act tells all these processes to the central government.
environmental protection regulations	1986	Causing environmental pollution and the standards determining their discharge.

Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Amendment Act	1987	This act empowers the State Pollution Control Boards and the Central Government to deal with the very dangerous situation of air pollution.
Hazardous Waste (Management and Handling) Rules	1989	Tells how to control the production, storage, management, import and treatment of very dangerous waste.
National Environment Tribunal Act	1995	Under this Act, compensation will be given to such persons, property and environmental damage, which have been damaged by harmful substances resulting from the activities of dangerous substances.
Bio Medical Waste (Management & Handling) Rules	nineteen ninety eight	This rule has been made for health care institutions. Under this rule, in which way the separation, disposal, collection etc. of waste will be done in the hospital, it has been ensured.
Environment (Sites for Industrial Projects) Rules	1999	This act is used in site selection for industrial projects so that the environment can be protected.
Ozone Depleting Substances (Regulation and Control) Rules	2000	Substances that damage the ozone layer.

Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules	2000	This act has been made for the disposal of waste by the municipality, in which the collection, segregation, storage, version, transport and disposal of waste has been decided by the municipality.
Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control Amendment) Rules	2002	This act has been made to stop the sound and work.
National Environment Policy	2004	Conserve the endangered environmental resources.
Forest Rights Act	2006	The objective of this Act is to protect the rights of Scheduled Tribes living in forests or dependent on forests.

Apart from this, there are many Indian Acts related to the environment, which give guidelines to the government and citizens to protect and protect the environment related components.

National Environment Policy 2004

Environment and Forest Collection released the draft of the National Environmental Policy of 2004 and in its preamble it was told that in view of the environmental problems, there is a need for a comprehensive change policy, along with it, the existing environmental rules and laws in the context of the current problems. Need to amend the following main objectives of the National Environment Policy were kept:

- ❖ Conserving threatened environmental resources
- ❖ Ensuring respect for the rights of all, especially the poor, on environmental resources
- ❖ Ensuring equitable use of resources so that they can meet the needs of present as well as future generations
- ❖ The making of economic and social policies should take into account the environmental context.
- ❖ To inculcate the values of openness, accountability and participation in the management of resources

Provision should be made to achieve the above objectives by adopting different technologies at the national, state and local level through various resources. To achieve the objectives of the national environmental policy, the joint participation of the government, local community and non-governmental organizations was also ensured. Some guiding principles have also been given in the draft policy to achieve the objectives of the National Environment Policy[16] like:

- ➢ Every human has the right to a healthy environment.
- ➢ Focal point of sustainable development.
- ➢ The right to development should be achieved keeping in mind the environmental needs.
- ➢ Polluter should follow the law of compensation for environmental damage.
- ➢ Strengthen local resources for environmental protection.

Indian Bio-diversity Conservation Act, 2002

India comes in 12th place on the level of biodiversity in the world. About 45000 plant and 81000 animal species are found in India alone. About 7.1 percent of the world's flora and 6.5 percent of animal species are found here. For the conservation of diversity, the central government started a National Bio-diversity Conservation Implementation Plan in 2000, in which NGOs, scientists, environmentalists and the general public were also included. The government passed the Bio -diversity Conservation Act in 2002, which was an important step in this direction. The purpose of this law was to make arrangements for the protection of

biological diversity so that its parts could be used sustainable and the benefit of use of biology resource. Knowledge should be divided equally among all. But there is also a provision to create Bio-diversity Authority. There is a provision to establish State Biodiversity Boards at the state levels and to establish Bio-diversity Management Committees at the local levels so that the provisions of this law can be implemented properly.

The Bio-diversity Conservation Act, 2002 also entrusts the following responsibilities to the Central Government.

- The environmental impact of those projects should be investigated where there is a risk of loss of biodiversity.
- Imperative to ensure control and measures for the negative impacts on biodiversity and human health of species resulting from biotechnology.
- Protect the traditional methods of biodiversity conservation of the local people.
- The government should ensure whether or not the government has to provide policy, institutional and financial powers, at the same time it also assumes the responsibility of respecting and protecting the traditional techniques of biodiversity.

Water Act

There is a very popular saying that has been going on for centuries, "Water is life" which has great importance in itself. All the creatures on earth need water to live. We can live for some time without food. But after air, water is needed more in our body. Keeping in mind the need of all living beings, nature has provided us with sufficient quantity of air, water and food to maintain balance. But we are human beings. In the desire of our modernity, we are polluting the things provided by nature. Even today, we are buying and drinking water, the rest of the future is still there, which our generations will face. In view of all this, the government keeps making rules from time to time so that pollution can be reduced.

The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974:

The attention of the government towards the ever-increasing water pollution went in the 1960s. In the year 1963, the need was felt to make a central law for the prevention and control of water pollution. In the year 1969, a bill was prepared by the central government which was introduced in Parliament. Before doing this, with the purpose and reasons, there is a terrible problem of water pollution in rivers, ponds, wells, rivers, along with the destruction of forests due to the growth of industries and the increasing trend of urbanization, was kept in mind. It has become important that we should not allow domestic and industrial effluents to meet in that water so that the source of drinking water is suitable for agricultural use and sustenance of fish life.

This bill was introduced in the Parliament on November 30, 1972. This bill was passed by both the houses and got the assent of the President on March 23, 1974, which was called the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution Act 1974. This act was implemented in the whole country on 23 March 1974[17].

This act is the first comprehensive effort in the field of Indian environmental law, in which pollution has been explained in detail. This act established a kind of institutional structure so that it can ensure clean water supply by taking measures to prevent water pollution. It may be controlled by the Central Government through a law under the Central Board of Control and the State Pollution so that no person can wrongly enter the poisonous or polluting elements in the water, if any person disobeys the prescribed standards that person will be a criminal and he will be punished as prescribed in the law. Through this law, the rights of the Pollution Control Board have been given appropriate powers so that the provisions of the Act can be implemented properly. Along this way, in the direction of preventing water pollution the step taken by the law government is commendable[18].

The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Rules, 1977:

To prevent water pollution, the Water (Pollution and Control) Cess Rules / Water Tax Act 1977, is an important law which was approved by the President on December, 1977. It also provides for punishment for polluting water. This act also provides the following powers to the Central and State Pollution Boards[18].

- 1974 abbreviation and extent of functions and commencement
- Corporation Act and its constitution is necessary

- ❖ It is necessary for the various chairpersons and other members to be
- ❖ Term of office of chairman and non-official members
- ❖ It is very important to have the functions performed by the corporation and its powers.
- ❖ Various powers of corporation
- ❖ Accounting through finance, study of accounts
- ❖ Having external control is important
- ❖ Miscellaneous aid
- ❖ Regulation rule system
- ❖ The Forest Act System of 1992
- ❖ Forest Act Amendment 2001
- ❖ Jungle Rules Rules 1997
- ❖ The Jungle Village Act and the relationship between each of the Panchayats
- ❖ Right to enter any industrial premises.
- ❖ Right to take samples of liquid waste discharged into any water
- ❖ Obtain consent from the board for the methods of liquid waste and sewage.
- ❖ Closure of any unit.
- ❖ Act can also stop water and electricity supply to the guilty unit.

Thus the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974 and 1977 are important for water pollution control. It prohibits dumping of toxic, harmful and polluting waste into rivers and streams, which is the authority of the Pollution Control Board can take action against the people. The board can also prosecute those who violate these rules and spread pollution. These resources are used to prevent water pollution.

If seen in the 21st century, accepting the importance of water, along with the management of water resources planning and development, the "National Water Resources Council" passed the National Water Policy on 1 April 2002 to pave the way for its use. It has been said to adopt a clear and practical thinking, some important points in this are as follows[20]:

- ✓ Under this, for the first time after independence, a consensus was reached to form a water collection organization for rivers.
- ✓ The process of water distribution, first priority has been given to drinking water, followed by irrigation, hydroelectricity etc.
- ✓ In this, for the first time, it was said to ensure community participation along with the government on the development and management of water resources.
- ✓ In this, for the first time, from the construction period of any water project till the completion of the project, it has been asked to evaluate its impact on human life.
- ✓ In order to improve the better use of water, the matter of creating water conservation consciousness through courses, awards etc. was placed before the government.

Water is very essential for human life, in view of this need, it has become imperative to maintain ecological balance and for all types of economic and development activities and keeping in mind its increasing scarcity, its proper management and equitable use has become essential.

Air Related (Pollution and Control) Act

The air related (Pollution and Control) Act 1981, this act was made for the continuous air pollution in the environment and its prevention due to increasing industrialization. In June 1972, the passing of this act in Stockholm (Sweden) by the United Nations played a role in the Human Environment Convention. It has also been said in the preamble that its main objective is to take appropriate steps for the conservation of natural resources on the earth. Conservation of natural resources includes the control of air quality and air pollution. It was implemented in March 1981. This act mainly has the provision to determine and control the level of smoke and filth emanating from motor vehicles and other factories. In 1987 this act gave the right to implement Noise Pollution Act under Article 19. The Central Board has been given the right to coordinate the work of the State Boards. State governments can declare any area as air pollution control zone and prohibit the use of any other type of polluting fuel in addition to the approved fuel. No such industrial unit can be opened in the air pollution control area without the prior permission of the Air Pollution

Control Area, which is not mentioned in the Air Pollution Schedule. The powers have been granted:

- ✓ Declare any area of the state as an air polluted area.
- ✓ Stop industrial activities in pollution controlled areas.
- ✓ Objection Certificate has to be obtained from the Board before setting up an industrial unit.
- ✓ Supreme religion.
- ✓ There is a right to enter any industrial unit to check compliance with the provisions given in this Act.
- ✓ The person who violates the provisions of the Act has the right to prosecute.
- ✓ The right to close the polluted units.

Thus, the Air (Pollution and Control) Act 1981 is an important law to prevent air pollution, which not only empowers the Pollution Control Board to monitor industrial units but also empowers to close the polluted units.

The maximum amount of compensation is redressed in this act under the 1960 Act[21].

Gram Forest Act

India is a country of villages, where 80 percent of the population lives in villages. This is the reason that from the past till today, everyone's attention has been on villages. The talk of development is also often done for the villages only. Even in the big schemes, the villages are given prominent place, land donation; village donation, etc. confirm this fact.

In this episode, the government has added one more link – Forest donation. Government can declare any forest land or barren land as reserved forest. Government has sole ownership and control over such forests, which the government can give to any village community. The state government reserves the right to declare reserved forests as village forests, in addition to this, the state also has the right to make conditions and rules on the following subjects related to forests.

- ✓ Timber,
- ✓ Other forest produce
- ✓ Pasture,
- ✓ Conservation of forests,
- ✓ Improvement of forests etc.

According to these provisions, the responsibility of conservation and improvement of village forests has been imposed on the village community.

Under the supervision, direction, control and concurrence of the Divisional Forest Officer, through joint management of the forest village, the management of a village forest by such officer of the Village Forest Committee and the Forest Department as may be prescribed by the Divisional Forest Officer on the terms and conditions specified in Form-I. Names to be specified by the officer in this behalf, which has been done jointly, along with other functions and duties of the village committee in an important manner are as follows:-

- ✓ Preparation of Five Year Microplan and Annual Implementation Plan for Village Forest and the same shall be submitted to the Village Community for approval.
- ✓ Trees have to be stopped from being destroyed.
- ✓ To ensure that the forest in the villages is not encroached upon and that no forest land is used in contravention of the provisions of the Act.
- ✓ Conservation of forest animals has to be ensured.
- ✓ Protected and maintained.
- ✓ Microplan will have to be followed and the instructions of the Divisional Forest Officer will be implemented.
- ✓ The forest produce has to be used for the benefit of the village community.
- ✓ Unless otherwise permitted by the Divisional Forest Officer, at least 20 percent of the area per section shall be closed for grazing.
- ✓ The rural forest must be protected from illegal felling, pruning and other types of damage and fire by planting trees on it.

- ✓ Felled which are available as forest enrichment and approved by the Divisional Forest Officer.
- ✓ Such other functions, including the maintenance of records, documents and accounts of income and expenditure, in such manner as may be directed by the State Government so that for the purposes of the Rules of Powers of the Village Committee, the Village Committee shall be deemed to be the Forest Officer and the Forest The Panchayat shall exercise such powers as are assigned to it.

Provided that for such exploitation, the prior approval of the Divisional Forest Officer should be obtained and it should be done for the actual domestic use of the officer holders. Similarly, there is no establishment under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1972.

Whereas decisions were taken at United Nations conferences on the Human environment held at Stockholm in June 1972, in which India participated to take appropriate steps for the protection and improvements. The environment (Protection) Act, 1986 enacted by Parliament in the thirty seventh year of the Republic of India[22].

In the resolution No. 3-1/86-F.P dated the 7th December, 1988, National Forest Policy, 1988 passed[23].

In the end, we have come to the conclusion of this chapter that even if the governments win, make rules or acts, but without the participation of everyone on the ground, forest and wildlife conservation and improvement is not possible, so we all follow the rules of the governments. There should be help in conservation and improvement of forest and wildlife.

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Chapter IV

History of Various National Parks of India

Organisms on this earth directly or indirectly depend on plants for their life and complex relationship is considered. Mankind is directly or indirectly dependent on plant-plants for their smallest needs. Agriculture work is indispensable to sustain human life but it is irrefutable truth that since the forest at that time there was no agriculture. Gradually the forest was cut down to make arable land and it was also expanded. As agriculture developed, forest trades, industries expanded and developed. In this way its effect on forests but completely fell because as soon as the forests were cut down, there was destruction of forests. The result was that today there has been distortion and imbalance in nature. Its effect is increasing desert, flood, lack of water, landslide, increase in temperature, lack of fuel and animal feed etc. makes us realize this. To do this work, immediate and long-term planning should be started, so that we can provide protection to nature. Organizing national parks in this way is considered an integral part of this nature - conservation campaign.

If we look deeply into the history of nature, it will be really mysterious, unique and very thrilling. In this way, it will be based on the law of interdependence because the precious creation of nature is man who is dependent on nature. Other things available in nature and has used the means very skillfully for his happiness and comfort because he is the best among other living beings. The world is made for him only his happiness and fulfillment is the ultimate aim of satisfaction. Due to this arrogant attitude, he has used nature wildly for his happiness and peace. As a result the balance of nature got disturbed and due to this negligence huge the forest area was destroyed, along with it there was a decline of wild animals, many became extinct or are now standing on the verge of extinction.

It is negligible in itself like any other organism. Dependency is a very complex web, yet the network of mutual dependence is so clear that it will not be difficult to explain it. Perpetuity of coherence can ensure the presence of various forms of life. Therefore, there should be no imbalance in nature. The result of neither walking according to the belief nor following the opposite path will prove to be very frightening for the progress and prosperity of human society[1].

If we see in different creatures, we experience each other's dependence on each other. Many living beings like man was also a resident of these forests earlier, but later using his intelligence, discretion and experience started doing it everywhere in villages and urban areas and completely using the resources of nature in a scientific way for his happy and fulfilling life. Started doing for a comfortable life. Carnivores are considered to be the source of food for animals. Different substances in the animal world, getting tied in the food chain are having disastrous consequences on the living beings. For various purposes it has been cut and destroyed because of this, the natural balance has been shaken a lot.

Nature and fauna

Ordinary man is also so busy in expressing his basic needs that the interdependence between different things of nature is seen, we are not able to feel it. To understand the mystery of the balance between plants and their interdependence, he does not have time to think about the need to keep going. There is an imaginary and unnecessary fear of living beings, due to this nature is going on the verge of destruction, trees and plants are being cut without thinking and harming their own future.

India is a vast country, it is known for its industrial and climatic diversity. Endowed with water-land variables, of course, the habitat of these creatures is mainly natural forest, where there is a proper environment for them to live freely, move, increase their numbers, but as it has been said earlier that due to the increase in human population, there has been a lot of damage to the forests. Due to the indiscriminate use of forest land for non-forest purposes like urbanization, agricultural expansion, hydro-electric projects, mining, road clearance, etc., there has been a huge reduction in the habitat of wild animals. Hunting of wild animals secretly, the situation has worsened by doing or killing them with poison. The use of high-speed vehicles for cars and modern fire weapons accelerated the process of their destruction. Unscrupulous merchants and poaching thieves, in order to earn more and more money, sacrificed morals to kill animals, covet meat, horns, various means have been adopted to kill for products like teeth, bones etc. One can earn a lot of money by illegal trade of these products. Therefore it is difficult to catch the gangs engaged in this work because they are quite powerful and unintelligent. Thus human beings are legitimate or due to

illegal intervention, there is a threat to the survival of wild animals. Many rare and endangered animal and bird species are on the verge of extinction[2].

Today, all the nations of the world are of the same opinion that proper use and conservation of resources is necessary. Conservation of resources that are used and exhausted proportionately is very important, but emphasis is being laid on it. Many conferences are held in this regard. State governments also keep making rules from time to time[3].

Indian National Parks

National park means any nation's park that has been formally protected by its administrative system. Different nations make different policies for their parks so that they can be preserved for future generations.

The national park is in a way for the protection of the natural environment, which has given special attention to its construction and establishment by the Government of India on other areas and has also fixed its boundaries. Diversity has to be protected as well as education and recreations have to be promoted National Parks in India. The International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) is a Category II protected area.

India's first national park in 1936 Ramnagar was established as a National Park, now it has been established as Jim Corbett National Park, which now comes under the territory of Uttarakhand.

Many natural processes have been widely tried and used as natural means to sustain national parks. Indigenous species can be combined at a density to preserve the integrity and resilience of ecosystems over the long term to maintain functional populations. Human activity is not allowed in the National Parks, as well as grazing and private tenancy rights of animals. In addition, they cannot be given the status of “sanctuary "[4].

India has a special place in the world. The main reason for this is its natural structure is the center of attraction all over the world. Therefore, in order to preserve the rich forests, wood, land and water sources are mainly considered as conservation

areas in the historical background. The national campaign for conservation took place only after the formation of the National Board for Wildlife in 1970 and included in 93 National Parks and 486 Sanctuaries and 5 National Parks and 60 Sanctuaries under the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972. Recent developments in the direction include National Conservation Projects like Tiger Project initiated with the help of UNDP / FAO. Presently there are 28 tiger sanctuaries spread over 28,017 square kilometers. In the sequence of Tiger project, India government has also started a plan for the conservation of snow leopard. In 1987, currently a new wide network was planned which is 109652 square kilometer of land spread over 426 National Parks and 579 Sanctuaries covering a total area of 148849 square kilometers which is 4.6% of the total land. There is 651 protected area which has been set up an area of 151342 Sq. Km. It is felt that the bio-geographical states like Ladakh, Dakshin Ganga Ghats, hilly region of Ans and Nicobar peninsula, are fully represented in this direction. Eighth Five Year Plan (1991 - 95), in order to increase the network of protected areas and keeping in mind the management and development of the protected areas, financial arrangements were made for 20 important national parks and sanctuaries for Wildlife conservation in India. There is a lot of contradiction in the direction as there are many difficulties in the management of sanctuaries and protected areas. It does not provide rights to Macharis to take action against the violators of the law [5].

In this way India is a pioneer in protecting and increasing biodiversity[6].

Description of major species in India and the world

serial number	Square	Number of Indian species	number of world species	Percent
1.	Mammals	350	4629	7.6
2.	Bird	1224	9702	12.6
3.	Reptiles	408	6550	6.2
4.	Amphibians	197	4522	4.4
5.	Fish	2546	21730	11.7
6.	Flowering plants	15000	250000	6.0

In the case of India's national parks and sanctuaries have especially attracted the visitors coming here, coming here has always been a thrilling, pleasant memory. It may not work because it has always been able to attract every visitor uninterruptedly. Undoubtedly this is an unshakable truth and a true idea that has been in all the national parks and sanctuaries of India for centuries. These give the ability to attract travelers. In these natural paradise places of nature, has given inspiration to human beings and also warned about the responsibility towards society.

Today, natural tourism is attracting people towards parks and sanctuaries, which was once the land of work of Jim Corbett, Rudyard Kipling, Konth Anderson, so it would be appropriate to call India the paradise of wild animals. It is the only country where species of wild cats i.e. tigers, lions and leopards can be seen.

Major National Parks of India

Following are the major national parks of India:

- Middle Button Island National Park
- Mount Herat National Park
- North Button Island National Park
- Roran Island National Park
- South Button National Park
- Marine National Park
- Mahatma Gandhi National Park
- Campwell National Park
- Andhra Pradesh - Bankteshwar National Park
- Arunachal Pradesh - Moiling National Park, Namthapa National Park

In different parts of the world, the human race has exploited the forest wealth more than the need, including many wild creatures and animals. Things are becoming less and less for the coming generations, as well as this continuous exploitation is harming the nature and its environment. When there is immense damage to the environment and many other wild creatures have disappeared from the earth, then its adverse effect will be on the human society. If not developed, then the establishment of national parks at the end of the nineteenth century started due to understanding this reality. Same type of legal system has been ensured in national parks in all countries.

In the year 1962 , Government of India formed an expert committee that committee was entrusted with the task to examine the situation of national parks and forests established in the country and it has also been told in the suggestion that the condition of the sanctuaries should be improved and their development should be done. This committee presented its separate report to the government in 1970. The committee made definite recommendations for future action while reviewing the condition and problems of conservation of wildlife and national parks and forests. Committee regarding national parks, the recommendations were as follows [7]:

1. Wildlife can be effectively protected only when National Parks are kept separate They are completely demarcated It is absolutely necessary to maintain territorial integrity of National Parks and Wildlife According to Central Government Organization should be kept, so that the state and local interests do not hinder their security.
2. It is necessary that instead of expanding the resources, administrative and financial resources should be completely focused on the creation and management of parks and forests. Target to reserve 4 percent of the total land area of the country for wildlife should _
3. There will also be a need for a special bill for national parks. For the success of nature conservation policies in India, it would be desirable to have a common law for all the states. It should be strictly followed.
4. A national park should be an area of considerable natural, biological and geomorphological interest. It shall be created and named by law, and shall be preserved as a national heritage in the future.

The use of the term National Park is attributed to the following characteristics :

- Where any one or several biological groups can be changed by human living, occupation or exploitation, and the plants, animals and surfaces are of particular scientific, educational and recreational interest.
- Visitors will be allowed to enter for educational, cultural and entertainment purposes with special conditions so that grazing of cattle is not allowed.

Andaman and Nicobar

Saddle Peak National Park

Saddle Peak National Park in Andaman and Nicobar Islands was established in 1979. This national park is located in an area of 32.54 square kilometer of Andaman district. The nearest town is Diglipur, ie 5 km away. Port Blair is the island group. It is the capital of island, where the port and the airport are located. This place has a rainy season from May to November, which is tropical semi-evergreen forest, evergreen forest and moist mountain forest. This garden is covered with lush green and dense trees, innumerable vegetation. Birds include hill, myna, eagle and royal pigeon. The month from November to March is the right time to visit this park[8].

North Button Island National Park:

This national park was established in the year 1979 with an area of 0.44 square kilometers in Andaman district. The island is located at a distance of 60 km from the city. The park is located in a tropical climate with high temperatures with abundant rainfall throughout the year. It has become everless, semi-evergreen mountain forest, littoral forest and mangrove marvelled etc [9].

Middle Button Island National Park:

This park was established in the year 1979 in the Andaman district, which is spread over an area of 0.64 square kilometres. The nearest city from here is the island located at a distance of 60 kilometres. Port Blair, the capital of the island group, is located at a distance of 200 km from the park. This forest is covered with large tropical evergreen and other evergreen trees and vegetation[10].

South Jungle Islands National Park

This park has been established in the year 1977 in an area of 0.03 square kilometre of Andaman district Nearest city from here is Long Island which is at a distance of about 60 km from the park. The nearest city is Port Blair which is about 200 km away. It is located at Port Blair. The city is closest to reach here by air or water climate here is tropical with rainfall almost throughout the year but the time from May to November is rainy season climate is friendly and soil according to the texture of the Andamanian tropical evergreen, semi-evergreen and moist deciduous

forests are found here. As described in the North Button Island National Park many species of trees, plants and vegetation are found in dense form other National Like the parks, wild animals are also found in this park. Out of these, the main ones are dugong, dolphins, waterfowl, reptiles etc. The month of January to March is the best to visit this park[11].

Mount Harrier National Park:

This park was established in the Andaman district in the year 1979 in 0.46 square kilometre. It is only 20 km away from Port Blair. The capital of Andaman and Nicobar Islands is Port Blair also has airport and port to reach the park [12].

Marine National Park

Marin National Park is located in the Andaman district. Its area is 281.50 square kilometre. The capital of the island group is Port Blair which also has an airport and also a very big port which is at a distance of 20 km. This port is located in the tropics. Therefore, the climate here is hot and very humid. The forests here are evergreen, semi-evergreen and moist deciduous. The park is spread over 25 islands in the Labyrinth Islands on the west coast of South Andaman. Its narrow creeks and river mouths have mangrove tree groups. This type of vegetation is capable of sheltering various types of animals and birds. Five species of turtles are found on the beaches of this park Like – Green Sea Turtle, Hawkesville Turtle, Lagerhead Turtle, Ridley Turtle and Leather Bank. Turtle Wild Boar, Waterfowl, Dolphin, many types of snakes etc. Animals are found white chestnut sea eagle, Andamanian pigeon, Andamanese eagle, Hariel, Peacock , there are parrots, kilkilla etc. in this way many types of wild animals grow in the beauty of this forest [13].

Arunachal Pradesh

Mouling National Park:

This national park is situated in Siang district of Arunachal Pradesh. It is spread over an area of 483 square kilometre. Lilabari airport is 36 km away to reach this park. The rainy season in this park is from July to October. It is tropical, it is covered with semi-evergreen forests. The major wild animals found in this park are

tiger, leopard, snow leopard, elephant, wild buffalo, reindeer, pada, kakad, python snake. Visiting time in this park is from November to April till the weather is nice [14].

Nagardol Sanctuary

Nagardol is prominent among the major tiger reserves of India. Apart from this, Nagardol is the best place for tiger habitat in South India. The climate here is very good. There is a dense forest in which wild animals live. It can be seen on the banks of the river Kavini, elephants are seen roaming here. There are a lot of tropical forests here, bright rosewood and teak forests are found in abundance, which is very rich. It can be seen Peacock is also in sufficient quantity in this forest Leopard can also be seen around Karapura [15].

The structure of this park is as follows:

IUC in Category	11 (National Park)
State	Karnataka
District	Coorg and Mysore
Area	643 Sq. Kilometers
Year of Notification	1988
Height	700 m - 957 m
Temperature	14 °C to 33 °C
Longitude	76° 00' 02" – 76° 17' 13" East
Latitude	11° 51' 20” – 12° 15’ 3”
Year	1300 – 1800 mm (June-September)
Vegetation	semi mixed deciduous forest, dry deciduous forest ,green bushes
Special	elephant sanctuary

Fauna	loris, Stadus loris (lazy), sloth bear, Chausinga deer, spotted deer(Chital), wild dog, Indian elephant, gaur, Ordinary mongoose, ordinary udvilava, sambar etc.
Trees and plants	teak (Tekatona gradis), Ecalyptus lantana, Ipatorium
Best time to travel	October – May
Nearest city	Kutta (7 kms)
Nearest Railway Station	Krishnaraj Nagar (70 kms)
Nearest Airport	Mysore (94 kms), Bangalore (220 kms)
Accommodation facility	Jungle Rest Houses, Tourist Cottages
Wildlife Authority	Deputy Chief Conservator of Forests, Wildlife Protection Board, Post Officer Husur, District Mysore, Karnataka-571105 , Tel-0822 -25041
Important Reference	Jungle Lodge & Report Ltd o Barek Lads 348 / 349 Rajmahal Vilas Extension Bangalore -5660080, Karnataka

Great Himalaya (Jawaharlal Nehru) National Park

Jawahar Lal Nehru (Great Himalaya) National Park is bordered by Pin Dhati National Park in the northeast, Kanawar Reserve in the northwest and Rupi Bhabha Reserve in the east. The eastern part of this park is permanently covered with glaciers and snow. Due to the continuous efforts made by the park authorities and the state

administration, other tourist facilities provided to the tourists visiting the park have been strengthened[16].

The structure of this park is as follows:

IUC in Category	11 (National Parks) IV Natural Heritage
State	Himachal Pradesh
District	Kullu
Area	62011736 Sq. Kilometers
Year of Notification	1984
Height	1500m – 5805m
Temperature	14 °C to 33 °C
Longitude	77° 20' 11" - 17° 45' 52" East
Latitude	31° 38' 28” – 31° 54’ 58”
Vegetation	Semi-temperate (tropical coniferous) of the Himalayas
Fauna	Yak, Snow Leopard, Mountain Goat, Stork, Brown and Black Bear, Musk Deer, Blue buffalo, mountain goat, marlen, seh (park yupine)
Trees -	oak (oak), cedar
Best time to travel	April-June, September-October
Nearest city	Kullu (60 kms)
Nearest Railway Station	Ropar Chandigarh

Nearest Airport	Bhuntar (50 kms)
Accommodation facility	jungle rest house Wildlife Authority, Jawaharlal Nehru (Great Himalaya) National Garden, Shamshi
Important Reference	Tourist Office, Government of Himachal Pradesh, Shimla Secretary, Forest and Wildlife, Himachal Pradesh Government, Shimla

Sultanpur National Park

This national park has got the special status of being a bird sanctuary because it is home to local birds coming from outside, which is a special place due to its proximity to the national capital Delhi[17].

IUC in Category	11 (National Park)
State	Haryana
District	Gurgaon
Area	1.43 square kilometer
Year of Notification	1971
Longitude	76.55 in East
Latitude	28.28 east
Vegetation	dry tropical
Special Place	Bird Sanctuary
Fauna	Crane Crane, Colorful Stokes, Chamus Pumpu (Spruce) Indigo, Blackbuck, Nilgai, Pitta

	(spotted deer), dog, deer, sambar, wild cat, tall eared porcupine, Indian mongoose, leopard best time to visit November to February
Nearest city	Gurgaon (15 kms)
Nearest Railway Station	Gurgaon (15 kms)
Nearest Airport	Delhi (Palam 35 Kms)
Accommodation facility	Haryana, Tourism bitch Wildlife Authority , Sultanpur, National Park, District – Gurgaon Important Reference Haryana Tourism Office, Chandralok Bhawan, 26 Janpath, New Delhi 110001 Secretary, Forest and Wildlife, Secretariat Building Chandigarh, Haryana Haryana government is making every effort to improve this wildlife sanctuary.

Indravati National Park

This park was established in Bastar district in 1978 on the banks of Indravati River. The park was named after this river Its area is 1258 square kilometre. It is the nearest town from Vasa Jagadpur park at a distance of 186 km. The rail route to the park is at the top. The nearest airport to the park is at Raipur 486 km away. The park has a tropical climate. It is a tropical deciduous forest consisting of teak, amaltas, anjaan, arjun, amla, bahera and plass. Like the trees of the castes Bamboo is also present here in a dense form. The grasslands are scattered in the middle of these dense forests often the trees here are loaded with vines. It is a very favourable habitat for various living beings. Commonly different types of animals in the park are chital, sambar, chausingha , nilgai, deer, chinkara, kakad , reindeer, wild buffalo, gaur bear and wild boar etc. tiger, leopard wolf, fox, hyena and python are the main carnivorous animals [18].

Panna National Park

Spread over 543 square kilometers, this national park was established in the year 1981. It is located in two districts - Panna and Chhatarpur. Panna city is at a distance of 20 kms nearest to the park. Rail to the park - 95 kms away Satna. Khajuraho is 20 km away from flight and airport for it. The climate of the park is tropical. The forest here is dry deciduous. Other types of trees are mixed with the forests. Wild animals here include tiger, leopard. There are sambar, chital, nilgai, bhallu, bheiya, wild boar, gharial and magar various types of birds like peacock, forest fowl, pheasant, pigeon, eagle etc. are found here. The time of November to April is favourable for tourism. Rest house is also available in the garden[19].

Ramsar site in India

The Ramsar sites located in India which are the sites of international importance are as follows:

1. Colado Ghana National Park
2. Chilka Lake (Orissa)
3. Wular Lake (Kashmir)
4. Letak Lake (Manipur)
5. Sambar Lake (Manipur)
6. Irik Lake (Punjab)

Natural World Heritage Sites in India

1. Sundervan (West Bengal)
2. Kajiranga National Park (Assam)
3. Manas Rashtriya (Udyan Assam)
4. Nanda Devi (Uttaranchal)
5. Kolari Ghana (Rajsthan)

Wild Life Sanctuary

2. Nilgiri (Tamil Nadu)
3. Manas Rashtriya (Udyan Assam)
4. Sundervan (West Bengal)
5. Nanda Devi (Uttaranchal)

6. Great Nicobar (Andaman and Nicobar Islands)
7. Nokrek (Meghalaya)
8. Divru to Khowa
9. Nilgiris (Tamil Nadu)
10. Simlipal (Orissa)
11. Gulf of Mannar (Tamil Nadu)
12. Kangchenjunga (Sikkim)
13. Dehan-Dewag (Arunachal Pradesh)

Wild Ass Sanctuary: Ghanagdhara Sanctuary - Rann of Kutch

The structure of the park is as follows:

IUC in Category	11 (National Park) IV
State	Gujarat
District	Surendranagar
Area	4950 square kilometer
Year of Notification	1973
Special place	home of wild donkeys
Natural condition	Dry coastal salty, desert and marshy areas very little vegetation
Fauna	Wild ass, Peacock, Pigeon, Chinkara, Black deer Best time to visit January to June
Nearest city	Dhanagaghara (22 kms)
Nearest Railway Station	Dhangaghara (22 kms)
Nearest Airport	Rajkot (140 35 Kms)
Accommodation Facility	Desert Jainabad Near Camp Dasada

Wildlife Authority	Superintendent Wild Ass Sanctuary,
	Dhangaghara, Distt. Surendra Nagar, Gujarat
	382016 Chief Wildlife Warden, Government of Gujarat, Gandhinagar

Kutch means marshy land while Rann means salty desert spread over 4954 square kilometres. This sanctuary has been declared in 1973, which is the longest sanctuary in India. Due to reasons some part of the Rann of Kutch is barred for foreigners to enter. This area is full of natural condition and climate Part of it is bordered by the sea It rains during the month of May to September

Kalakad Sanctuary: Kalakad- Mundathurai Bird Sanctuary

The structure of the park is as follows:

IUCN Category	11 (National Parks) IV
State	Tamil Nadu
District	Tirunalveli
Area	253 Sq. Kilometer Kalakad,
	567 Sq. Kilometers Mundanthurai
Year of Notification	1976
Special Place	Bird Sanctuary
Natural Condition	Farming, Green Fields
Vegetal	mixed sub lush
Fauna	Elephant, Bananite, African Langur and
	Birds Good gathering, Lion-tailed
	Langur, Nilgiris Langur, sloth bear,

	sambar, pita, leopard
Vegetable	bamboo and other bearing plants
Best time to visit	January to March
Nearest city is	Nanagruneri (15 kms)
Nearest Railway Station	Tirunelveli (140 kms)
Nearest Airport	Trivandrum (Kerala 140 Kms)
Wildlife Authority	Wildlife Guardian, Kalakad Chief
	Wildlife Warden Government of Tamil
	Nadu Chennai

Kalakad – This part of the south is not very familiar, so it will be good for travelers who are lonely It is 11 kms by road from Thagatgheri , which is considered to be the ideal place for botanical enthusiasts. This place is located in the remote tiger reserve of the southern region of India. It is a mountainous area in which cardamom is cultivated. Forests are found here, there are beautiful waterfalls, open green plains, climbing mountains in the high altitude area. The best breeds of wildlife found here include Hanuman Langur, Nilgiri Langur, Drok Langur, Trak Transporter langurs and other animals are found, as well as elephants, the number of elephants is about 80 various types of trees and plants found in that subcontinent are mostly found in this sanctuary climate conditions here are tropical and sub-tropical is from October to December Monsoon prevails, due to which there is tremendous rainfall in this region during these months. The month of January to March is suitable for traveling.

Nalsarovar Sanctuary

The structure of the park is as follows:

IUCN Category	11 (National Parks) IV
State	Gujarat

District	Ahmedabad
Area	115 Sq. Kilometers Kalakad,
Year of Notification	1969
Special Place	Bird Sanctuary, Cyrus Paradise
natural condition	moist land
Botanical	Riverine and Swamp Forest
Fauna	Geese Greece flamingo (lemming) duck, local water bird Plants - Peepal, Kausia
Best time to visit	November to February
Nearest city	Viramgam (93 kms)
Nearest Railway Station	Ahmedabad (64 kms)
Nearest Airport	Ahmedabad (64 Kms)
Wildlife Authority	Wild Range Officer, Nal Sarovar, Sanctuary Post Office, Vekaria, Ahmedabad, Gujarat Main Wildlife Guardian, Government of Gujarat, Gandhinagar, Vadodara

Spread over 115 km, this wild sanctuary is located in Central Gujarat. It came to existence in the year 1969 which is the south-west of Ahmedabad. It is of special importance due to its proximity to Ahmedabad. Its geographical area climate is tropical and due to the mixed form of vegetation, river and swamp forest here, the suitable time to visit these areas is from November to February. There is a whole settlement of flamingos around the lakes of this sanctuary. The crane also resides here Nalsarovar lake is spread over 130 square kilometre. It has about 360 small islets which get filled during rainy days keeping buffalo, cow, and other grazing animals away from here. It is quite difficult, yet a lot of efforts have been made to keep the

birds' foundations safe on the islands located in the lake. Water birds do great harm to them all.

Karera Bird Sanctuary

The structure of the sanctuary is as follows:

IUCN Category	11 (National Parks) IV
State	Madhya Pradesh
District	Shivpuri
Area	202 sq km Kalakad,
Year of Notification	1981
Special Status	Great Indian Bustard Sanctuary
Vegetation	swamp forest
Fauna	Variety of birds, Art deer Indian Deer
Botanical	mixed deciduous forest
Best time to visit	November to March
Nearest city	Karera (12 kms)
Nearest Railway Station	Jhansi (150 kms)
Nearest Airport	Gwalior (150 Kms)
Accommodation arrangement	rest house
Wildlife Authority	Chief Wildlife Warden, Government of Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal

This bird sanctuary is the habitat of the Great Indian Bustard (Son Chidiya). It is also an ideal habitat for the Indian deer (Blackbuck). The lake attracts birds from outside. The ownership of the nesting area is in private hands. Due to which this place

is not completely a sanctuary. There is a ban on hunting of rare birds in this area. This sanctuary is spread over an area of 202 square kilometres which was notified in the year 1981.

According to an information, Bearded Bustard, colourful bustard is found in Great Indian Bustard. Great Indian Bustard is found in 6 states of India.

Bearded bustard is found in the Terai region, whose number is 250 to 300. This bird is found in Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Assam and Arunachal Pradesh of India.

Indian Bustard prefers to live in the open area, which is dearer to it, the length of the Acacia tree is up to 4 meters. The Karera Bird Sanctuary is an ideal place for domestic animals, birds, wildlife as well as animals.

Satpura National Park

This park is spread over an area of 524 square kilometres in Hoshangabad district. The nearest 32 km from the park is Panchmati town, 55 km from here, Pipariya rail head is located and the nearest air-connected city is Bhopal at a distance of 20 km. The climate of this park is tropical. The forests here are dry deciduous Teak and Sal trees and other mixed vegetation are found in the forests Tiger, Leopard, Wild boar, Chikara, Nilgai, Sambhar are found here. Chital, Kakad, Gaur are prominent among the major birds found here, the denser is favourable. There is a proper arrangement of rest houses here.

Although the National Park Act is different, but along with the National Park Act, we should also cooperate in implementing the conservation program in its full form. How to protect the various parks that are there, in this way most of the indifference is seen which should not be allowed to awaken this consciousness in human beings Natural resources should be stopped from being exploited by us without thinking Environmental system in crisis may be because as human population has increased, its dependence on forests for agriculture, industrial fuel and many other purposes has increased. Unfortunately, the awareness of this environmental crisis was realized in the seventh decade of this century. Pvt Started as a result of this, legal, constitutional and conservation-related programs were given practical form. In this

campaign, an important link has been made in the program to increase the number of national parks and forests and to establish tiger reserves. As a result of which the number of forest animals in the country increased from 60 in 1960 to 441 in 1997. During the same period, the number of national parks increased from 5 to 80. Under the Tiger Project, which was started in 1973, so far 23 Tiger reserves have been established. This is a remarkable achievement for natural regeneration Therefore we need to be aware in forest conservation and wildlife conservation because we are dependent on nature in forest and wild life protection and development that is our life. It is the basis which ensures and saves us from environmental crisis. It is very important to be aware of the environment. For this we must be sure. Establishment of national parks, their expansion and scientific way to strengthen and balance the environment is more important. Maintenance is an integral part of the conservation program[20].

Effect of the Wildlife (Conservation) Act 1972 on National Parks

When this report was presented in the year 1970, at that time there were 7 national parks and 130 forests in the country, which were spread over an area of 18500 square kilometers. They were only 2.3 percent of the entire forest and 0.535 percent of the geographical area of the country.

The implementation of the Wild Life (Conservation) Act, 1972 was an important event in the history of India's. Nature Conservation Act they were repealed in their place except Jammu and Kashmir, the implementation of this new law provided a permanent and uniform framework to fully protect the features of National Parks. Now this law has to be implemented properly and the deficiencies found in it have to be removed in time. The flora and fauna available in each national park can come under scientific management. With the effect of this law, the state government can declare any area as a national park and forestry. Chapter 4 of the new Act describes the system for creating a national park or forest. This law also provided that if any state wanted to hand over any land area under the control of the Central Government, which was not specified in this Act. If he can manage according to the currents, then he can Scrutinize the claims of rights under the Jungalay notification at the place designated to establish a forest by section 18 to 34 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, and to acquire the prescribed land thereof and declare other

areas as a jungle. Provision has been made to ban entry in that area, and to send admit cards for certain purposes and to declare the area as a forest. If it is of importance to the animal species, plant species, floral, geomorphological, natural or zoological, then it is necessary to protect, breed and develop wildlife and their environment[21].

In the year 1935, from Uttar Pradesh to the foothills of the Himalayas, "Haley National Park" was established, which is now known as Corbett National Park after the famous wildlife lover Jim Corbett. Till the year 1970, there were only five in India. There were national parks in which apart from Jim Corbett National Park, 3 were in Kanha, Bandhavgarh and Shivpuri in Madhya Pradesh and one was Tadova in Maharashtra. Last year its number decreased to 80, which its distribution in different states of the country is as follows:

crow no o	State / Union Territory	number of national parks	Area (in square kilometer)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	315.61
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2468.23
3.	Assam	2	930.00
4.	Andhra Pradesh	1	352.62
5.	Uttar Pradesh	7	5409.05
6.	Orissa	2	1212.70
7.	Karnataka	5	2472.18
8.	Kerala	3	536.52
9.	Gujarat	4	479.67
10.	Goa	1	107.00
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	3810.07
12.	Tamil Nadu	5	307.86
13.	Nagaland	1	202.02
14.	West Bengal	5	1692.65
15.	A state in Eastern India	2	567.32
16.	Madhya Pradesh	11	6143.12
17.	Maharashtra	5	956.45
18.	Manipur	2	81.80
19.	Mizoram	2	250.00

20.	Meghalaya	2	386.70
21.	Rajasthan	4	3856.53
22.	Sikkim	1	850.00
23.	Haryana	1	1143.00
24.	Himachal Pradesh	2	1440.00
	Gross	80	34,829.53

Brief description of the national parks established so far in the country is an attempt to give a brief historical description of the states.

Schemes of the Center for Conservation of Nature

National Parks, Forests, Tiger Reserves and other protected areas require non-recurring and expenditure Improving the habitat of wild animals. The first need of the parks, along with the installation of barbed wire, survey and demarcation, forest sufficient funds for planting, developing nurseries, provision of drinking water, housing for officers and personnel, construction of forest roads, education and awareness campaigns, vehicles for security purposes, fire extinguishers and communication devices It is necessary because it is very necessary to stop the cutting of trees, covertly cutting down the trees, catching the poachers and punishing them. There is a provision of strict punishment to the criminals who violate the act in a legislative manner. Adequate human resources are also necessary for scientific management and maintenance. There should be adequate financial arrangements for their salary and allowances. This means that due to lack of funds in the interest of conservation, there should be no laxity in the above programmes.

There are two centrally sponsored schemes to give concrete shape to the forest conservation program - "Tiger Project" and "Development of National Parks and Forests" which were started in the last year of the Fourth Five Year Plan in 1973-74. It is to provide better protection of wild animals, animals and to improve and upgrade them scientifically. Under these schemes, the following types of work were done[22]:

1. Protecting wildlife and preventing poaching of wild animals, increasing vigilance efforts and demarcating parks and forests.

2. Habitat improvement plan, increasing the supply of fodder and water, controlling forest fire and illegal theft of cattle.
3. Veterinary facilities, taking care of the health of wild animals and protecting them from other diseases like plague, infection of mouth, claws and hooves, and controlling diseases like gills etc.
4. Research biology, survey and scientific study of wild animals and birds.
5. To study the transfer of wild animals and birds and to establish them at new habitats.
6. Interpretation Providing information for tourists
7. Improving the means of communication such as better communication arrangements, making necessary forest routes, repairing old roads and making culverts.
8. To make available the necessary equipment for the above works.

The above schemes continued to operate on this financial pattern till 1978-79. Under this project, the prescribed program is implemented by the state government in the tiger reserves of their respective areas. The area director is responsible for the care, maintenance, development and administration of each reserve. He is supported by technical and field personnel A steering committee working under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister issues guidelines on programs related to tiger reserves Non - official members of the steering Committee and Steering Committee. The four scientific organizations designated this half-yearly review of the tiger project. Therefore, there is a need to protect and nurture wild life so that it can produce better results. There is no doubt that wild fauna and flora have scientific, economic, aesthetic, cultural and ecological importance for us. It is essential to become an integral part of our daily routine and culture. It is quite difficult to imagine an environment empty of wild fauna and flora. It can be felt that the diversity of nature and the vibrancy is truly astonishing and attracts the magnificence, beauty, splendor, brilliance, dignity and fun of the wild creatures living in their natural surroundings [23].

It is estimated that five percent of the country's tourists visit national parks and forests and especially plays a major role in strengthening the sensitive whole system of National Parks and Forests and in maintaining biological diversity and plurality.

When we talk about National Parks, the most important purpose is to maintain genetic diversity so that the vital purpose of other wild fauna is to keep the whole system strong and balanced, so wildlife tourism should be controlled and regulated in this way.

Traffic in the national park complex is considered an important part of tourism. The whole system of nature and the existence of many species on earth are considered a boon for mankind. It has its own need to preserve and manage them. For this, the following programs are desirable to implement [24]:

1. Identifying endangered species and declining complete systems.
2. If the same species is becoming extinct in more than one country, then the governments of the respective countries should make joint or collective efforts to save them.
3. Joint or collective fund to run the above program.
4. Conducting large-scale research on topics related to the protection of genetic and biological diversity by universities and research institutions.
5. To prepare lists of all plant and animal species and to pay attention to their survival.

Precautions should be emphasized in a significant way, such as:

- The desire to see wildlife in the sanctuaries is not always good, it requires great courage to see them or even after working hard, if the animals are not seen, then one should not be disappointed.
- The two main conditions for success and personal safety in a national park or wildlife sanctuary are discipline and peace-loving.

  Children should always be in control because tampering with wildlife can be fatal.
- Sanctuaries where elephants live, should not travel alone on foot
- Should carry a lot of photo film and extra camera with you because there are very few opportunities that we can capture in the camera.
- Should carry jungle boots and sticks during jungle travel, especially those plants to which we are allergic.

- Should be avoided inside the park as there is a fear of fire due to carelessness.
- Disturb the peace of living beings.
- Thrown here and there in the garden which can prove to be harmful for any other living beings.
- Before entering the National Park / Sanctuary, one should get well information about it.
- The activities of wild animals should be measured from the human point of view so that their behavior is different from the biological point of view should not interfere with the activities of the organisms they should be measured by sitting only
- The safe limit should not be violated in the Wildlife Sanctuary In such a situation, the suggestion of a wild life guide should be taken and the notebook should always be kept with you.

The population of wild animals in India is still on private and public lands such as - Kala deer, Nilgai, Indian deer (Chinkara) and wild boar etc. If seen in the direction of wild life conservation, it should not be ignored, especially western India's Vishnoi Samaj [25].

Wild animals should be provided with important protection Safe forests also have large components - timber, fuel wood etc. are prominent in this. Apart from this, wild animals are also safe in these forests Safe forests are natural.

According to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, there are two types of protection - Sanctuary and National Park in the wild, it is necessary to approve the management legally.

At the administrative level, wild life can be named in tiger reserve and elephant sanctuary. Some wild animal areas have been designated as “Biosphere Sanctuary”. There are two levels to establish safe areas. First of all notification issued according to the process; the settlement phase takes a lot of time. That's why many parks have to wait endlessly, which is the prime example of Rajaji National Park.

If the demand for protection of land resources and creation of safe areas is considered, then the aspect of fun will not be given place, but the purpose for safe

areas will be fulfilled. Proper arrangement of tourists, accommodation etc. and available in safe areas will be done.

Protected areas are suffering a lot from other exploitations. Due to this reason the allocation of natural areas has been affected a lot. Natural forest resources like trees and plants have also suffered a lot. So there is a need for positive policy Indian subcontinent is home to various wildlife. If you go, it is completely dedicated to protect the wild life and the environment. The Indian government has made a lot of meaningful efforts to preserve the wild life. There are independent ministries of the central and all the state governments in this area. Thus wild life to ensure that the Wild Life Act should be fully implemented people should also be educated in this direction so that wild life can be completely protected. “Search India” for National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary travel to india. "Palace on Wheels" is the major programs of India. It is true that Taj Mahal is famous for unique artistic building all over the world. It is also true that Indian National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary has its own unique identity which is true. Plant and natural beauty is famous for the same[26].

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Chapter V

Relationship Between Tribals and Forests of Jharkhand

The word Adivasi is made up of two words "Adi and Vasi", its meaning is native. Adivasis have had a relationship with forests since ancient times. It tempts us it seems that we have fallen in mother's lap, no worries, absolutely carefree and drowsy.

When we look at the trees, plants, bushes, dew drops drenched in the coolness of the morning in the forest, and then this scene looks very beautiful. Traveling in wild life sanctuaries has its own joy. It is said that the sounds of wild animals chirping in the morning bring the mind to a strange illusion.

It presents a unique view of the sun setting or rising from the jungles of Jharkhand. Wild creatures and animals get busy in their daily activities as soon as the morning is. The shade of wild trees and green grass is unique. Cold - cold wind makes us swoon. From the nests hang on the trees, linseed bird of the night gets ready to leave for their food. Seeing any stranger, the bird starts making loud noises. The whole scene is nothing less than a unique experience. The morning forest is different from the afternoon forest.

If we look at the history of the forests of Jharkhand, since prehistoric times, Chotanagpur has been an area of dense forests. In history, except the rulers of the Gupta dynasty and the Gaur rulers, no dynasty of ancient India ruled this region for a long time.

Brief Historical Introduction of Jharkhand

Jharkhand is made up of two words - Jhar + Khand, Jhar meaning - bushes of many types of vines and Khand meaning - land area, that is, the area surrounded by vines bushes or the area with forest bushes is called Jharkhand. In the local Santhali language, it is also called " Jaherkhand " which means divine land. Jharkhand state was known by different names in different times, like -

Aitareya brahmin period – Punda

Rigveda period –	Kikkat region
Atharvaveda period –	Vralya
Vishnu Kaal –	Mund
Bhagavata Purana -	Kikkat Pradesh
Mahabharata -	Animal Land
13th century in copper plate	Jharkhand
In poet's couplet -	Jharkhand
Kautilya's Arthashastra -	Kukur Desh
Mughal period -	Kukur
East India Company -	Chotanagpur

The word Jharkhand is found in the 12th century inscription of Narsingh Dev (King of Gangraj). Jharkhand region mainly includes the forest area of Chotanagpur plateau and Santhal pargana. Chotanagpur plateau is the largest part of Jharkhand while Santhal pargana is the second largest part. This area is also called Chotanagpur region due to being settled in the Chotanagpur plateau. Almost the whole of Jharkhand is situated on the Chotanagpur plateau [1].

Jharkhand is a state of villages and countryside. The history of giving it the status of a separate state is almost a hundred years old, which was demanded by Indian hockey player Jaipal Singh from the British in 1938 itself. It happened in and its capital became Ranchi. Total number of districts in Jharkhand is 24, according to the Indian Forest Survey Report, 2019 and Census 2011, the area of Jharkhand is 79714 square kilometers and the population is 32988134 which are 26.20% of the total population in Jharkhand. There are tribals in which 91% still live in rural areas. If the border is seen then it touches Bihar in the north, Uttar Pradesh and Chhattisgarh in the west, Orissa in the south and West Bengal in the east.

The story of the historicity of Jharkhand has left its mark in the field of history because about 5000 years old cave paintings have been found in Hazaribagh district

of Jharkhand. Remains of iron tools and clay pots were also found in this state from 1400 BC period 325 In BC. Jharkhand used to be a part of the Maurya Empire, originating from Bihar, the northern region of India.

There has been a deep influence of Jainism and Buddhism on the state of Jharkhand. The 23rd Tirthankar of Jains was built in 717 BC on Parasnath Mountain which is located in Giridih district of Jharkhand. It is the highest mountain in the state of Jharkhand.

More recently, in 2021, in Sitagadha, 2 km from Hazaribagh, a lot of materials were found in the Maurya-Buddhist era, including statues related to Gautam Buddha, pots etc. which were used in household items.

In the medieval period, even during the reign of Chero dynasty and Nagavansh kings in this region, forest was considered as the basis of life. Mughals had full influence here. Emperor Akbar often reached here during his reign. The governance system here was fine till the reign of Akbar, Mansing, and Jahangir. But as soon as the Chero dynasty weakened, the interference of the East India Company started. Thus the East India Company gradually occupied different areas of Jharkhand. But over a long period of time, the balance of the environment started deteriorating, hunting of wild animals started in sufficient quantity, their numbers started declining continuously. To keep the animals and their habitats safe, it was considered necessary to maintain the balance of the circumstances, as a result of which there were many rebellions in Jharkhand against the British. The details of the major revolt are as follows [2].

- 1769-1805: Chuad Rebellion led by Raghunath Mahato
- 1772–1780: Paharia rebellion led by Jagannath Shah Dev
- 1780–1785: Majhi rebellion led by Tilka Manjhi
- 1795–1821: Tamad Rebellion
- 1793–1796 :Munda rebellion led by Ramshahi
- 1800–1802 : Munda Rebellion
- 1812: Revolt of East India Company under the leadership of Bakhtar Sai and Mundal Singh
- 1770–1771: Chero rebellion led by Jainath Singh

- 1832–1833 : Bhagirath , Dubai Gosai and Khevar rebellion under the leadership of Patel Singh
- 1833–1834 : Bhumij rebellion led by Ganga Narayan Singh
- 1855: Revolt of the Santhals against Lord Cornwallis
- 1855–1860 : Rebellion of Santhals under the leadership of Sidhu Kanhu
- 1857 : Nilambar-Pitamber rebellion in Palamu
- 1857 : Pandey Ganpat Rai Sepoy Mutiny under the leadership of Pandey Ganpat Rai , Thakur Vishwanath Shahdeo , Tikait Umraon Singh , Sheikh Bhikhari and Budhu Bir
- 1874 Kherwar movement led by Bhagirath Manjhi
- 1880 : Khadia Rebellion led by Telanga Khadia
- 1895–1900 : Munda rebellion led by Birsa Munda

In this way other proactive steps were taken for nature conservation and various conservation projects and programs were implemented. Along with this, law and order was made for the conservation of forest and wild life. And the indiscriminate exploitation of its habitat was stopped and efforts were made for the revival of the degraded forests. All these created a conducive environment for protection of forest and protection of wild animals.

In this way, Chotanagpur survived the external attacks but could not remain untouched by the then events. The capital was changed due to the fear of external attack. By that time the Nagavanshi kingdom had been established in Chotanagpur. There was the rule of the kings, the terror and atrocities of the kings were probably a major reason for the land movement[3].

Tribal Tribes of Jharkhand

The total number of tribal tribes in Jharkhand is 32, in which - Khadia, Birhor, and Asur are the oldest tribes of Chotanagpur, the rest of the tribes are later[4].

If we look at the history of the tribal tribes of Jharkhand, then there are total 32 tribal tribes living in Jharkhand which are as follows:

1. Santhal 2. Oraan 3. Munda 4. Ho 5. Kharwar 6. Lohra

7. Khadia 8. Bhumij 9. Mahli 10. Mal Paharia 11. Gond

12. Chero 13. Cheek Badaike 14. Sauria Paharia 15. Karmali

16. Kora 17. Parahaiya 18. Korva 19. Asura 20. Godite

21. Birhor 22. Birjia 23. Baiga 24. Sabar 25. Khond

26. Bathuri 27. Farmer 28. Banjara 29. Binjhia 30. Bedia

31. Cover 32. Cole

Santhal is the largest group. It is about one third of the entire tribal population [5].

On the basis of the number of tribal tribes, the place of Jharkhand state is fourth in the country. According to WWW.jharnet.com , Jharkhand's castes, sub-castes, population and percentage are as follows:

Sl.No	**Name**	**Subspecies**	**Population**	**in percentage**
1	Santhal	Murmu , Hembram , Hansda , Soren , Tudu , Marandi , Besra , Bedia , Baski , Chadar , Podia ,	2410509	34.18663
2	Oraon	Lakda , Ekka , Khalkho , Minj , Tirki , Kujur , Tigga , Kispotta , Toppo , Kachhap , Khakha , Kerketta , Bada ,	1390459	19.71995
3	Shaved	Soy , Nag , Horo , Bodra , Mandu , Kerketta , Paddy , Topno , Barjo , Bhengra , Poorti , Hansa , Aid ,	1049767	14.88814
4	Are	Poorta , Balmuchu , Barla , Jojo , Hembrum ,	744850	10.56371

5	Kharwar		192024	2.723348
6	Lohra		185004	2.623788
7	Bhumij	Leaf , Jeolla , Gulgi , Hembrom	181329	2.571668
8	Khadiya		164022	2.326214
9	Mahali		121174	1.71853
10	Mal Paharia		115093	1.632287
11	Bedia		83771	1.188068
12	Chero		75540	1.071333
13	karmali	Turtle , Kaithwar , Sona , Sandhwar , Khalkehar , Karhar , Tirki ,	56865	0.806478
14	Gond		52614	0.746189
15	Cheek Badaik		44427	0.630078
16	Kisaan		31568	0.447708
17	Sauria Paharia		31050	0.440361
18	Korwa		27177	0.385433
19	Korrah	Butkoi , Kach , Chikhel , Magadhu , Meroy	23192	0.328917
20	Parhaiya		20786	0.294794
21	Binjhia		12428	0.176258
22	Asura	Bug , Kerketta , Baghna , Aid , Barwa ,	10347	0.146745
23	Birhor		7514	0.106566
24	Sabar		6004	0.085151
25	Birjia		5365	0.076088

26	Godait		3957	0.056119
27	Baiga		2508	0.035569
28	Bathudi		1114	0.015799
29	Banzara		374	0.005304
30	Khond		196	0.00278
31	Kawar			0
32	Kol			0

As of 04 December 2019, the total population of tribal tribes of Jharkhand is 7051028. In Jharkhand, the population of scheduled tribes is 26.2 percent, scheduled castes are 12.1% and others are 61.7 percent.

There is history of tribals since the Prelithic period and the Paleolithic period. These people definitely came from outside and settled on this earth, the evidence of this is attested in archaeological evidence and also the history of the Colarian tribes. They all lived in a permanent village which was settled on the banks of the river. In the present Lohardaga district, the Mundas had established their rule by defeating the Asuras, which at present, the Asuras and Munda were definitely residents of the Jharkhand region, which is constantly mentioned in the Mundri folklore.

The state of Jharkhand is a confluence of different languages and cultures. There is hardly any better region in India than the mixing of Dravidian, Aryan, and Austro-Asian elements. Hindi, Khortha , Kurmali are the main languages here. People speaking Indo-Aryan languages are called Sadan. Native language of Sadan is Nagpuri, Khortha , Kurmali. Apart from this Kudukh , Santhali, Mundari, Ho , Bhumij languages are also spoken here.

Mythical Asurs and Santhals, Banjara, Birhor, Cheri, God, Ho, Khond, Lohra, Karmali, Mai Pahariya, Bhumij, Munda, Oraon etc. there is a group of more than 32 tribals. The number of Santhals among the tribals of Jharkhand is more because their Arhatiya is inherited. Their lifestyle is also amazing Folk , music, songs and dances are widespread in the culture of the Santhals. Not only this, the structure of donation is abundant. Their own recognized script “Ol Chiki” that which is incomparable.

There is patriarchal society as well as the strong relationship with the wife. The people of the entire society are involved in the marriage rituals; enjoy the full joy, the birth of a boy and a girl. But the tribals society when someone dies, funeral rites are celebrated with utmost seriousness. Religious beliefs and practices are believed to range from Hindu and Christian religions. The original religion of the Santhals is Sarana. Their main deity is Sinn-Bonga (Sia Silver) Marad Buru and Jaher Aayo [6].

Asur - The Asur tribe is one of the oldest tribal communities. They are known for their age-old "iron smelting" skills. Men and women work together, eat together, lineage together. Take care and struggle to earn bread and live with their family. The division of work is unique. There is social and economic unity also.

Banjara – This is also a part of the tribal community whose numbers are rapidly declining. Their village is situated near hills and forests. They are skilled weavers who make mats, baskets etc. from the wild grasses of the forest. On the birth of their child, they also go around the villages to sing prayers. This is the smallest tribal population in Jharkhand.

Mahli – Tribals of Saphor Mahali community are considered experts in basket making. Pattar Mahli is associated with basket making industry and Sulunkhi Mahali survive on labour farming. Tanti Mahli is the official of traditional palanquin and Munda Mahli is farmer. Generally Mahli clans maintain excellent relations with tribes and tribes.

Bhumij - This is one of the oldest tribes. Bhumij literally means - born from the land. This tribal class is known for their music, dance and valor. They are mainly found in different villages of Singhbhum, Tamad. They use Bhumij or Horo language.

Birhor – This nomadic tribe known for their abilities. They live in high mountain peaks or on the outskirts of forests with groups. They used to make shift huts and enjoy the life of a fairly luxury family. They are known as Jagahi Birhor and their clusters of tribes are called Udheiyan Birhor.

Chik Baraik - Chik Baraik belongs to the Saadan caste. It lives in the villages as a community of spinners and weavers with other castes and tribes. Their main language is Nagpuri language.

Birjia Begas – These small scheduled tribes are still dependent on forest resources. They live in deep forest and inaccessible agricultural areas. In recent times they have given up farming. Bigas discovered in 1867 as wild and remote occurred as living in the forest areas of rare hills.

The lifestyle towards the stored tribal society and culture is a basis of the so-called cultured society. There is no human suffering in their family life. Their supernatural beliefs, sorcery and strange rituals have seen in their eyes - the story tells the story of every struggle.

The tribals who have their own cultural tradition and the society they are still not considered important because anthropologists and sociology scholars have presented a comprehensive survey of different tribal societies and based on them, information about different tribes has been presented. It is kept accessible in the detailed corpus again. On the basis of this ample research material, conclusive similarities can also be directed about different tribal groups and societies. How to do this question for their harmonious adjustment in Indian society becomes more important than questions [7].

The past of any society is important only when the rationality of being past is not present. It is abandoned and given the opportunity to be integrated into the modern system of technological progress.

Description of the Forests of Jharkhand

The forest status report as of 2019, the forest cover in Jharkhand is 23611.41 square kilometer which is 29.62 percent of the state's geographical area. This is 3.32 percent of India, of which 4.387 square kilometer is reserved forest, 19.185 square kilometer is protected forest and 33 square kilometer is unclassified forest. If we look at the extent of the forest area, Jharkhand ranks is 10th among other states of the country. The per capita forest and tree cover of the state is 0.08 (Jungle Report 2019) hectares. Thus, the national average of Jharkhand is More than 21% forest area (29.62%) has been expanded but it is less than the target of National Forest Policy (33%) [8].

On the basis of the survey, according to the forest report published by the Forest Survey of India, Dehradun, there has been an expansion of forest and trees in the state of Jharkhand on a total area of 26475 square kilometers.

About 29.62 percent area of Jharkhand state is full of forests, which is mainly spread in the districts of Santhal Parganas, Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Palmu, Singhbhum, Dhanbad, Gumla, Latehar, Simdega etc. But against the national target, only 6 areas of the state are covered. Districts – Chatra, Koderma, Palamu, West Singhbhum, Lohardaga and Hazaribagh have maximum forest cover. In Deoghar, Dumka and Dhanbad it is found only between 5-10 percent. The main reason is that the land of Chotanagpur is considered to be the highest status, as a result of which the amount of rainfall is considered to be high and provides a humid climate[9].

The Jharkhand government, with the aim of increasing the forest area of the state to more than 33%, formulated the forest policy, which mentioned the following important things in front of the objectives of saving the forest:

- ✓ A jungle committee will be formed in each village, so that each family of the village will have one member.
- ✓ Tree plantation will also be done as per the requirement of the villagers.
- ✓ Bought and sold through government agencies.
- ✓ The burden of protecting the forests will be on the villagers and the forest department.
- ✓ Under this policy, more than 10000 forest committees have been formed in the state.

As per the Forest Survey of India, the forest land has been divided into three parts – dense forest area, moderate forest area and open forest area. It is the result of successful efforts that there has been an increase in the land of moderate and open forest area, while there has been a slight decrease in the land of dense forest area, due to which there can be many reasons like construction of roads through forests etc.

types of forest land	Forest land as per the survey report of 2019	Forest land according to the survey report of 2021	difference in forest land
dense forest region	2603.02 Sq. Kilometers	2601.05 sq km	reduced by about 2 square kilometers
moderate forest area	9687.37 square kilometer	9688.91 Sq. Kilometers	increased by about 1.5square kilometers
open forest area	11320.85 Sq. Kilometers	11431.18 sq km	increased to about 110 square kilometers

Categories of forests in Jharkhand

Regulations keeping in view the livelihood of tribals dependent on wild products, environmental balance, protection of natural resources etc.

1. Protected forest
2. Reserved forest
3. Unclassified forest

Protected forest - Protected forest is this type of forest which allows humans to graze animals and cut wood under certain restrictions, hence they are called protected forests. There are kinds of restrictions. Protected forests have been expanded in Jharkhand on a total of 19185 square kilometer land, which is 81.28% of the total forest area of the state. The largest expansion of protected forests has been found in Hazaribagh district, followed by Garhwa, Palamu respectively. , and it is Ranchi.

Reserved Forest - Forests in which humans are not allowed to graze their animals and cut wood, that is, they are kept under government protection so that there is no harm to the forests. It is 18.58%. The state's largest protected forest area is Kolhan and Porhat forest area, which comes under this category of Rajmahal and Palamu forests. The maximum area under protected forest is in West Singhbhum district.

Unclassified forests - Those forests which do not come under the category of protected or protected forests are called unclassified forests. The forest area is Sahebganj, followed by West Singhbhum, Dumka and Hazaribagh respectively.

According to the survey in Jharkhand, in 2017 -19 two years maximum forest has increased in Chatra district. In Ramgarh district, the growth of forest remained at zero percent, the quantity of forests has decreased in Koderma, Sahebganj and Simdega districts.

Every two years in the country, the survey of forests is done by the institute through satellite and the Indian State of Forest Report shows the percentage. The geographical area of Jharkhand is 79716 square kilometer. In this the forest area is 23611.41 square kilometer, 29.62 percent and in the private sector, 33% of the forest is covered with trees. In this, dense forest is 2603.20 square kilometer; medium forest is 9687.36 square kilometer and open forest is 11320.85 square kilometer [10].

Forests and Climate of Jharkhand

As per several forest reports, if the forest is to be saved then it is very important to save water first. These reports also suggested that the ability to absorb carbon has increased in the forest. Due to the meaningful efforts of the Jharkhand government, this ill effort of the environment started to control to some extent[11].

There are three main types of forests in the state of Jharkhand.

- Dry autumn forest
- Dry peninsular forest
- Wet peninsular forest

Dry deciduous forest - This type of forest is found mostly in the plateau areas of Hazaribagh of Jharkhand, in the coastal regions where the average rainfall is less than 1200 mm. Amaltas, Shisham , Samar, Palash, Mahua, Khair, Asan etc. are prominent trees in the forests. All these trees form the forest with grasses like bamboo, sabi and khus etc. which are spread over a large part of Palamu district. A large number of Sal trees are found in in these forests.

Dry peninsular forests – Such forests are found on a large scale in the forests of Jharkhand, mostly in the Pat area of Palamu, the lower part of the plateau areas of Hazaribagh. Trees of bamboo, mango, jackfruit, etc. are found especially in the North West regions.

Wet peninsular forests – Such forests are found in the highlands of Chhotanagpur of Jharkhand in areas with more than 1200 km of rainfall. Sal or Sakhua are found in most quantity in these forests. If seen in these forests, most number of Sal trees and Sakhua are there. Mahua, Jamun, Kusum, Gular, Asan, Piyar, Khair, are found in the forests. Gamhar , Ken, Karanj, Banyan, Peepal and Semal trees are found in most quantity. In the lower part of Chotanagpur, Sawai Aas is found in most quantity because water flow is very slow on it.

In Jharkhand, more than 50 percent of the number of forests is found in the districts of North-West Jharkhand. Most of the quantity is found in the districts of North-West Jharkhand like Chatra , Koderma, Giridih, Bokaro, Palamu, Garhwa. About 20 percent the forest is found in full quantity in East and West Singhbhum, the biggest reason for this is the availability of full amount of rainfall and humid climate in these areas.

Wild Products of Jharkhand

The products obtained from the forests are included under the forest wealth, which is mainly kept in two parts[12].

- ✓ Main products
- ✓ Secondary products

Main products - Production from timber and firewood is counted in the main produce. The trees whose woods are used a lot in Jharkhand are as follows - Sal, Shisham , Mahua, Teak, Semal, Gamhar, Jamun. , Mango, Jackfruit, Kendu, etc. are prominent. The most valuable of the major products is without doubt Teak. To grade the other timbers accourding to their value is hardly possible , it is sufficient to state that Sal, Sandal, Sissoo, Blackwood, deodar, Sundri , Khair and Babul stand in the first class, and that it would be easy to name fifteen or twenty more species where claims as useful timbers might be put forward with justice[13]. Their brief description is as follows:-

Sal – This tree is found in almost all parts of Jharkhand. It is considered as the state tree of Jharkhand. It is used in the manufacture of cans, tracks and airplanes and is also used in making slabs etc. Sal is also called Sakhua Sal flowers are also called

"Sarai Phool". Oil from Sal seeds also extracted which is called Kujri oil. It is considered very useful as a natural medicine. This wood is very strong and beautiful.

Sheesham - Its wood is very strong. It is used in making many types of furniture. In the northern and central regions of the state, the shisham tree is mostly found. Its woods are smooth and sharp.

Mahua - Mahua's pend can be seen almost everywhere in Jharkhand. Its flowers - fruits and wood are all useful. Alcohol is extracted from their flowers. oil is also extracted from seeds of ripe fruits. Its raw fruit is also used as vegetable. Its wood is very strong which does not rot quickly even in water. Mahua is the most used tree of Jharkhand. It's wooden used in doors and pillars. Country liquor is also made from its flowers.

Teak – Teak is planted in Saranda, Porhat and Kolhan region due to the higher climate than expected. Its wood is very strong and beautiful. They are used to make railway coaches, airplanes etc.

Gamhar – The wood of Gamhar is very light, soft and smooth as well as very durable. It is used in furniture making. It is the most useful wood for carving their wood.

Apart from the above mentioned trees, there are many trees in Jharkhand, which are used by the tribals as well as other people in their daily work. Mango trees are easily available everywhere. Mango wood is used for making furniture and doors. Mango is also considered as king among fruits. Its fruits are very tasty. Its fruit is also called nectar fruit. If the wood of Jamun is kept in water for thousands of years, even then there is no scratch, does not rot, and does not get termites, because of this it has been used in making wells and bridges since long ago. Apart from this, its fruits are also eaten. Kendu wood is used as the main product and its husks are used as a secondary product. Salem wood is very light, soft and white. Most of them are used for packing, making wheel and it is used in making toys. Its cotton is very useful.

Minor produce - In Jharkhand, apart from timber and firewood, other useful materials obtained from forests are kept in the category of secondary produce. Mainly Kendu leaves, which are used to make beedi and gul. Triphala is a mixture of Amla,

Harre and Bahera. Sal seed, from whose oil is used to make soap, catechu, Mahua fruit and flower, which is used in alcohol and oil. Chironji, Sakhua leaves, Sakhua branch, which is useful in datun etc. Apart from this, many types of minerals are also found in the forests of Jharkhand, mains are iron ore, coal, gold, abrakh, aluminum ore, gems etc.

Mainly the tribal tribes of Jharkhand depend on all these products, as well as the main source of income of the Jharkhand government is also mainly from these products.

Jharkhand, then the produced forests are mainly divided into two parts:

- Mass production
- Small production

Timber, firewood and charcoal related wood are kept under large production. All other woods like - bamboo, kendupatta , gum, lacquer etc. are kept in the category of small products.

Paisar, Tun, Karam, Gamhar, Asan, Kendu, Mahua, Kusum, etc. are considered to be the main Timber trees. All the trees of Karanj, Redi, Kusum, Mahua etc. are found in the forests of Jharkhand, from which oil is extracted. Country liquor is made from the flowers of Mahua. Apart from this, lacquer is also a major forest product.

Jungle Policies of Jharkhand

If seen in some states of India, the forest related policy which was implemented since 1894 was revised in 1952 and 1988. The main basis of the revised forest policy of 1988 was to develop in the areas of protection and conservation of forests. Its main types are like:

1. Sustaining our environment by preserving and restoring ecological balance.
2. To fully protect the natural resources.

3. To establish complete control over land erosion and erosion of forests in the catchment area of rivers, lakes and reservoirs.
4. To increase forest and tree cover through extensive tree plantation and social forestry programs.
5. Fodder and other minor wild produce for the rural and tribal population.
6. Forest production to meet national needs.
7. To promote proper use of forest products and find optimum alternatives to wood.
8. In this way, due to the achievement of these objectives and the pressure on the existing forests, the cooperation of the general public, especially women, was achieved in minimizing it.

The need of the act by any government is when the general public feels the need to maintain the situation. First of all, the Indian Forest Conservation Act was made in 1927, according to which forest management was done by the state governments. According to it, amendments are being made. According to the provision of Forest Protection Act 1980 in Jharkhand, the permission of the Central Government is required before converting the forest land to non-forest land. These include cases of regularization of quarrying and illegal encroachments. Forest Protection Act applicable on survey work of development projects like transmission line laying, hydroelectric projects, seismic survey and oil exploration etc. Following the National Forest Policy 1988, initiative has been taken by the central Government to involve the local people in various works to make it green again in tribal dominated areas. Sponsored scheme has been started. The name of this scheme is the organization of tribal and rural poor class to revive on the basis of degraded forests. Its objective is to provide employment and rights to the tribals [14].

There is a rapid change in the area of forests. The process of planting forest is very slow in proportion to the deforestation. Due to this process of forest destruction, the word Jharkhand has lost its significance today. According to the National Forest Policy 1952, in some areas forests expanded at least 33 percent in 22 districts of Jharkhand. The concentration of forests is only Chatra 53 percent, Palamu 44 percent, Garhwa 42 percent, Hazaribagh 48 percent and Singhbhum 12.27 percent, Bokaro 4.4

percent, Sahebganj 2.4 percent, Deoghar 9.5 percent and Ranchi 24 percent. It is below the standard level.

After many efforts, the process of forest destruction remains the same. According to an estimate, the rate of deforestation of forests in the whole of India is 4000 square kilometers. If seen in Jharkhand, the situation is the same. For the success of the program of forest development and forest conservation, the participation of villagers in addition to the forest department is necessary.

As per Jharkhand Panchayat Raj Act 2001, the Gram Sabha has the power to manage the forest contained in the boundary of the village, plantation and protect the village forests. In 2000, the forest land separated from Bihar and on the basis of the interest of the tribal tribes and indigenous people living here, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 41, 42, and 76 of the Indian Forest Act 1927 and superseding the previous rules on the subject. For this purposes, Jharkhand Government made a rule "Jharkhand Wood and Other Forest Produce Rules 2004" which was notified on 21.06.2004 and implemented in the whole of Jharkhand from the same date. Keeping in mind the wild products and business, it has been done for the purpose of their welfare. Along with this, according to the demand of the time, the Government of Jharkhand is exercising the powers conferred by sections 41, 42, and 76 of the Indian Forest Act 1927 from time to time and manual reforms in degrading the previous rules on the subject and orders have been issued many times, like [15].

- Scheduled Tribes and Traditional Forest Dwellers Act 2006.
- Jharkhand State's order dated 26.06.2015, which has been given in the light of Jharkhand Wood and Other Forest Produce Rules, 2004, provisions related to transportation of firewood, etc. have been given after felling of trees.
- Correction in the order of 26.06.2015 of the State of Jharkhand which was issued on 24.02.2016, which is related to the time limit of the process of regulating the transportation of firewood etc., after the felling of trees.
- Provision for simplification of felling and transportation of trees in Jharkhand State Wood and Other Forest Produce Rules 2004 which was issued on 03.03.2016.

- Departmental notification 26.05.2017 to regulate timber and other forest produce within the state of Jharkhand, which the state government may notify from time to time and other matters related to it.
- Jharkhand Forest Produce (Regulation of Transit) Rules 2020, which was notified on 29.06.2020, based on the exercise of powers conferred by sections 41, 42, and 76 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927. Its main purpose is to reform the rules relating to regulation of forest produce and transit.

Human dependence on the forests of Jharkhand

A substance of nature becomes a resource only when it has the capacity to fulfill some human need. For example, when the water of rivers flowing on the earth's surface has always the property of producing electricity, but when a water falls from a waterfall, then the water stream gets the form of a resource. If I do, they are kept as an economic resource. Human beings depend on forests for fulfilling their needs according to their functionality. Physical materials like land, soil, forest, animals etc. have been situated on the earth for millions of years. But these resources, man fulfills his needs "Resources are those which are created through human effort". Low elements present in nature like land or soil depend on topography, fertility and depth etc. The task of becoming a resource of any element of nature is based on the interaction of all three of the nature, human and culture of that area. It provides happiness - prosperity and well-being.

Bowmane is of the opinion that the earth's cosmic changes occur gradually but it is constantly changing in matter. Marshall is also the opinion that the natural background is neither changeable nor can it change but it can also change because the continuous cutting of trees and plants is affecting the environment as a whole[16].

The cutting of trees and plants is affecting the environment as a whole human civilization has developed on the basis of minerals. After the Stone Age, as human culture developed, new tools, instruments, human industry, transport, ships, aircraft, spacecraft, electric machines, nuclear power were found. Many changes also took place; many minerals were full of power resources. Nuclear power houses were used from uranium, thorium etc.

The relationship between human and change is mutual. In this way, Ratzel has also considered the environment to be more influential because the living of humans in different regions of the world is based on economic, industries and social cultures. Ratzel published his book in German language, "Human On the basis of the content and principles of geography, American geographer Ku, Ari Semple, a disciple of Ratzel in the English language, published his book Influences of geographic environment in 1911. Completion of Ratzel 's environmental determinism from Semple's texts and writings.

In the present period, giving proper assumptions to the determinism of human environment and environment possibility, it has come to the conclusion that instead of complete control over the actions of the human class by the environment, their effect is completely and the human class is using its own sort of nature. The actions of many elements of the environment on the body, health and life of human beings, human beings adapt themselves with the natural environment, as well as modify the elements of the environment according to their interests and needs. In this way, it is very important to keep the valence of internal adaptation and voluntary and involuntary or natural adaptation to make the environment favourable.

Human according to their capability, they make changes in the environment and also make full use of natural resources. To meet the secondary and higher needs of living and life, it uses the appropriate resources of the natural environment, for which it also develops instruments, equipment, science, technology, crafts, etc.

In this way we see that by using the natural environment, humans create the cultural environment. To reduce the excess of human temperature, many types of devices such as fans, refrigerators, tube wells or canals are also used.

Human is a part of the environment. Elements present in the environment affect the physical and biological activities of human beings. They affect the amount of temperature, rainfall, snow, humidity of human clothes, roofs, walls and their height and human behaviour. In the same way, the equality of the soil, the fertility of the soil, the adaptability of the climate, minerals, vegetation etc. affects the place of human settlements, agriculture, transport and industry. Therefore, it is clear that the environment is in every aspect of our life. In the same way, human beings also affect

the environment with their actions, but it is a matter of concern that human beings have always affected the environment in a destructive way with their actions. The development that has been done on the basis rests on the exploitation of our earth. Man has indiscriminately cut forests for his selfishness, exploited minerals indiscriminately, pollution from vehicles and big industries, removed various toxic gases, sewage , disposal of garbage in rivers and seas, excessive that population growth, heavy use of insecticides, etc., did some such activities, due to which the environmental balance of our earth has deteriorated badly, which we also call ecological imbalance. Today the whole world is suffering from air, water, soil, pollution. Due to this, various types of respiratory and extreme diseases and cancer etc. are spreading terrible diseases. Due to noise pollution, human beings are facing many mental diseases today. At the same time, we are spreading many natural calamities, such as floods, drought, rise in temperature, rising sea level, disappearance of wild life, disappearance of many types of vegetation etc. When the parts of the environment die, will the environment be saved? Then what will we humans be able to save? This is such a question that we have to work with the awareness of all the human society united, we have to motivate each other to save our environment, only then we will be able to protect the environment.

Today's era is also exploiting the resources in a non-nutritive way, the attack on the environment and the real form of human development will have to be exposed in front of everyone but the concept of "constitution" has been accepted globally.

Forest is such a resource of the environment that is complementary to each other. In fact, the resource is a sum of other facts, such as land, soil, water, air, solar energy, animals, vegetation, etc. While the natural culture and environment is fully understood. Affects by like language, dress, food, trade, transport, science, culture, religion etc. Environment is a mixture of all the elements depends on and influences reactions of resources and environment. Environment is a set of conditions under which a community of organisms exist, such as - land, surface type, soil type, water, air, humidity etc. Therefore, where there will be enough resources, only plants, animals and other micro-organisms and humans will be able to live in harmony or mutual with these resources. The mechanism of internal processes is called environment.

Jharkhand is the first copper producing region of India, whose place is Ghatshila in Singhbhum district, which was established in 1924. In 1930, the Indian Corporation Company started research work as a result of finding copper and in the same year also established a brass factory. Gaya In 1964, copper was produced and sent to other areas of the country Similarly, Jharkhand Heavy Engineering Corporation (HEC) was established in 1968 near Ranchi district Hatia, in which Russia and Czechoslovakia gave full cooperation[17].

The Fertilizer Corporation of India established a huge chemical fertilizer factory in 1951 at the place of Sindri in Dhanbad district of Jharkhand. In this, ammonium sulphate, nitrate and urea were produced which is happening since 1961.

The factories equipped with the modern technology of the world were divided into five parts.

1. Pawar Plant
2. Gas Plant
3. Ammonia Plant
4. Sulphate Plant
5. Wax Oven Plant

Due to the abundance of natural resources, many types of factories were built in Jharkhand, the tribals living here also got the benefit in full quantity and the lifestyle was completely improved. Due to living near the forest, people are livelihood. The basis of the forest has been People have increased many opportunities related to forests and forest in a complete way Emphasis on bamboo cultivation, priority given to non-wood other industries in a complete way. There is complete relationship between man and animals. They keep domestic animals, from which they get many benefits. They have complete ownership over the forest land and trees and plants. In any form and publically the role of the government, will not cut in favour of the tribals and all these works will be done under the National Forest Policy.

Effect of climate on the forests of Jharkhand

The most important element of the natural environment is the climate that effect life. Climate is considered to be the most important instrument measure of

human society because it is through this that humans determine their food, clothing, shape of houses and agricultural crops etc. through climate. It affects the climate completely, such as – monsoon climate, sub-tropical climate and temperate climate. Thus, the following aspects of human life are affected by the climate.

1. The ability to live for every human health in which human beings can do their whole process through physical power.
2. Food supply and drink for all living beings.
3. Cover the body or body.
4. Business like – forest industry, animal husbandry, agriculture etc.
   All these elements have a place after the climate in the factors affecting human activities and lifestyle. Landforms depend on the basis of two things.
   - Relief and surface contours
   - Surface contour or contour relief

The best landforms for human habitation are completely plains, in which there are complete facilities for agriculture, irrigation, pastoral, construction industry, transport and communication for livelihood. Agricultural and habitation facilities are less on plateau land than on plains. There are many problems in the mountainous land, so the plains have the most facilities for human development and economic development, in which the following are particularly noteworthy.

- ✓ Flat land for agriculture
- ✓ Ease of digging wells and making canals for irrigation and there are many facilities to transport water to the fields, which are not there in the high and low lands of the mountains.

The soils of the plains are fertile on which the agricultural produce depends. In the mountains, the soil is fertile due to erosion. In the mountains, the soil is washed away due to erosion and the land becomes fertile. So the basis of life of all animals, human beings is the forest.

The geographical extent of Jharkhand is situated between 25 ^{0} 19' 15" north latitude and 83 ^{0} 19' 57" east longitude. The climate here is of tropical monsoon type and both branches of south-west monsoon - Bay of Bengal branch and Arabian. There is rain by the branch of the ocean. There is a substantial difference in the seasons of

summer, winter and rainy season. The Tropic of Cancer passes through the middle of Jharkhand, on the basis of which the climate here is warm along with sufficient humidity. The main soils of Jharkhand land are red soil, mica-rich soil, sandy soil, black soil and laterite soil. The average temperature of this state is 25^0C. According to the report of the National Institute of Disaster management (NIDM), Jharkhand state is divided into three climatic regions. It can be classified into

region	climate zone	Concerned District	Speciality
1	Central North East Plateau	Chatra, Hazaribagh, Ramgarh, Bokaro, Dhanbad, Ranchi, Deoghar, Dumka, Pakur, Godda, Jamtara, Sahabgunj, Giridih	Uneven distribution of weather, sandy soil
2	Western plateau	Garhwa, Palamu, Latehar, Gumla, Lohardaga, Simdega, Khunti	Uneven weather,
3	South eastern plateau	East Singhbhumi, West Singhbhumi, Seraikela, Kharsawan	Uneven weather,

The average rainfall is 114 cm to 127 cm and due to the plateau area and uneven land, many waterfalls and hot springs are found here, which is very important from the point of view of water resources. Due to the plateau area, there is lack of irrigation facilities for agriculture. However, irrigation facility is provided in some areas through Damodar River Valley Project and Swarn Rekha River Valley Project. Both projects having multipurpose. Tropic of Cancer, plateau, rivers and soil all plays a lot of role in having forest area in Jharkhand.

Human use of natural resources in Jharkhand

Jharkhand is a forest-dominated area as well as a mineral-rich area. The main economic source of both the people and the government is forests and minerals. Along with economic benefits, people also get employment. Due to the availability of many productive materials from the forests here, the government gets economic benefits as well as employment to the people. The minerals and forest products here

are available in many areas of the country. The tribal people of Jharkhand, whether living in urban area or living in village or forest, still their main source of livelihood is forest products and minerals, on which they have the right for centuries, along with the thinking of the government.

In view of human use, natural resources are divided into three parts:

- Food items
- Raw material
- Power resources

The entire above are obtained from forests only. Like - natural food items, it all depends on natural vegetation which is obtained from forests, fields etc. Many types of fruits, coconut, wild vine, Bair, Kaith, Jamun, Date, Wild pomegranate, Wild peach, Apricot, Mulberry, Wild fig, Walnut, Chilgeja and other tuber roots etc.

Food items are obtained by agricultural products (use of soil, land, climate) – such as rice, wheat, maize, jowar, millet etc.

Sugar is made from sugarcane and beetroot.

Beverages are obtained from Tea, Coffee and Cocoa.

Vegetables like - Potato, Cabbage, Tomato, etc.

Vegetable oils like - soybean, groundnut, sesame, mustard, linseed, coconut oil etc.

Fruits from garden are Banana, Mango, Apple, Coconut, Pear, Peach, Apricot, Alucha, Grapes, Olive, Bedam, Pistachio, Cashew, etc.

Spices are obtained- cardamom, clove, cumin, turmeric, ginger etc.

Edible mineral is salt.

Food items obtained from animals are milk, butter, cheese, etc. dairy products, meat, eggs, fish etc.

In the same way, raw materials are also obtained from forests. Hard - soft different types of wood, fibers are such as cotton wool, raffia palm fiber, gum, biroz,

rubber tree wax, lac, oil seeds, camphor, cork bark Herbs for making medicines, leaves etc.

Raw materials obtained from the forest, which are obtained from wild animals, such as those obtained from animals, hair, leather, samur, ivory, horn, fat oil, such as fish oil, manure, cows, pearls and sponges those obtained from domestic animals, Hair, leather, skins, samura and silk Minerals obtained from soil - Raw materials - iron, manganese, non-ferrous metals, copper, tin, lead, zinc, aluminum, silver, gold, platinum, nickel, cobalt, tungsten, chromium , diagnosable metals - uranium, thiorium, non-metallic minerals - sulfur, mercury, manganese, gypsum, lime, stone, quartz etc., fertilizers - nitrate, potash, phosphate etc.

Apart from this, there are many other things from the forest which human beings use, such as:-

1. Perishable resources – wood, peat, coal, petroleum, natural gas and alcohol
2. Non-perishable resources – wind (for running windmills), rising water (for hydroelectric generation), tidal ebb, geothermal heat and solar heat.

Tribal Social and Political Consciousness in Jharkhand

In 1928, Christian tribals formed this society with the help of Anglican Bishop Ranchi, which was the main objective of this society to bring social and political consciousness to the tribals for the upliftment of tribal society. In 1927, the British government formed the Simon commission to reform 1919 law. All its members were British. The members of "Chhotanagpur Unnati Samaj" met the Simon Commission and demanded an independent state. In this period, the purpose of creating Chhotanagpur Unnati Samaj was successful to some extent because a political protest was against the British rule. Movement started Chotanagpur society was unhappy with urban and middle class favouritism. They wanted to include people from all sections of the society leaders like Paul Dayal and Bel Oraon founded Kisan Sabha in 1931. Ideas of this assembly were revolutionary because they believed in stopping the extremist actions for the fulfilment of his objectives , thus the form of the Kisan Sabha was similar to that of the extremist ideological faction of the Indian National Congress[18].

With the support of the Archbishop of Chotanagpur, Egnesh Bek and Beniface Lakda founded the Chotanagpur Catholic Sabha. The main objective of the institute was to awaken social and religious consciousness but its political activities were also important. But they had to face defeat in the election of 1937.

There are more than 100 million tribals in India, which is more population than other countries. If seen, the forest is the only place left where tribal live. Thus we cannot separate the basis of their living from the forest. We must protect the forest. It is very important to save the water, forest, and land of the country, only then we will maintain the environmental balance.

Looking at Indian history and its civilization and culture, experts say that the tribals have an unbreakable relationship with the forest. For the tribals, the forest is not only a natural resource but the basis of their living. Their life starts from the forest itself and ends with the forest itself. But it is always believed that the forest belongs to the tribals, the tribals should have the first right over them[19].

If the history of Jharkhand is seen, then after the defeat of Nawab Mir Qasim in 1765, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa got the British after the Diwani agreement, then Chhotanagpur used to be a part of Bihar at that time. But Captain Camac again started an attempt to restore the administrative system in this area. He started the Zamindari system in the whole area and a new era started like series industrial revolution started and the construction and laying of railway tracks. The British understood the importance of the forests here and considered the forest as a monopoly on the land gradually the government gave authority over them.

In many tribal areas, landowners, contractors entered and the rights of the tribals were snatched from the forest and they started cutting the forests in sufficient quantity and got the basis to establish rights over the forest. A large part of the forest went into their possession in the name of reserved forests. But despite this, during the settlement of 1902 -1908, the traditional rights of the tribals over the forest were recognized. The following these rights were identified and legal rules were prepared [20].

- They got the right to cut wood from the forest to build their house, they got the right to cut wood for making agricultural implements, plow, hushua, hoof, hoe, etc.

- Similarly, he got the right to graze cattle or cut grass in the forest and also got the right to choose the fruits and flowers that fell from Mahua and other fruit trees.
- Destroying the tribal villages settled in the forest, the cruel idea of eviction of the tribals from the forest did not even come to the foreign rulers. Even after the departure of the British, the rules made by them continued.

Tribals or those who traditionally live in forests, there is a provision to give four acres of land to each family living in the forest. The claim was presented before the government for the grant of leases, which were rejected by this decision of the Supreme Court[21].

It is evident that the forest is left in only those places where the tribals are settled. Only the tribal society understands that as long as we grow natural forests, the forest cannot grow by itself. They have also imposed on themselves. Under these restrictions, they do not cut trees of Mahua, Mango, Karanj, Jamun, Kendu etc. The restriction of the Sakhua tree is that it is to be cut by leaving three feet. They are always dry for firewood. Only trees are cut, so where there are tribals, there are forests left. Where they are not there, the name of the forests has completely disappeared [22].

Being close to the forest, the livelihood of the tribals is completely dependent on the forests. Housing, shelter and shade, raw material of household appliances, other items of material culture like resin (Ranjin), Gond, color material etc., making tools, and houses. All the material elements for making wood, fuel, herbs, fodder for animals and pasture etc. are found from the forest.

Tribal people prefer to live in the forest because their life is dependent on their entire culture, which is based on all natural forests. The forest belongs to the tribals and they should have the right over it.

The people living in the forests of Jharkhand are mostly plains. The native language of the plains is Nagpuri, Khortha , Kurmali. The plains include Ahir, Bijhiya, Bhokta, Chero, Cheek, Badaik. There are Ghasi, Jhora, Kewat, Kumhar, Lohra, Rautiya and Teli castes etc.

Tribal society earns its livelihood by hunting from the forest and from the time of ancestors with gondli rice (wild rice), mahua, millet etc.

In the end, we can say that there is a very deep relationship between the tribals and the forests of Jharkhand, which can be neglected if our environment is in trouble.

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Chapter VI

The Existence of Herbs Available from Indian Forests

There was a time, thousands of years ago, our place of residence used to be in the middle of the forests. We progressed slowly, forest became village, village to city, and thus urbanization happened. If they are seen, their form has changed but they are called tribal living in the forests and were familiar with leaves, plants, and many herbs. They used to make their living from the forest produce. They used to cure incurable diseases of themselves and their animals with various herbs. But due to change in the rules of some government they started snatching their rights from their forest. The relationship with herbs has gone away. It is because of this that the tribal people are getting away from this knowledge.

The forests of India are so rich in minor and herbs products. A classification together with a brief description of the more important products will be found in Troup's Indian forest utilization (1913) , while much useful detail regarding them is contained in watt's commercial products in India (1908) [1].

Dr. Sudhanshu Jain has been the director of the Botanical Survey of India. He lived among the tribals of Madhya Pradesh in the 1960s and inquired about the flora. He also worked among the tribals of other states of the country. He mentioned many such medicinal properties have been found from these plants, about which the description is not found in any literature[2].

But the Government of Madhya Pradesh has started work in this direction in collaboration with the tribals. Such a situation is seen in the situation of the Mavasi tribals of Satna district. It has come to fore that these people were at a time when they had mastered various herbs. But by this tradition they are slowly going away from that knowledge. New generation people are not able to learn the identity of herbs due to labor and migration and this knowledge is shared with the elders only. Government and scientists as well as other researchers are engaged on this subject and are also doing research work on it, from which it has come to know that tribal respiratory diseases like asthma, cold, cough, and snake bite treatment, art. It is done with a herb named Siris. It is used to cure cancer and it has also been made possible to cure burns.

In these forests, herbs are found for the treatment of many diseases including diabetes, skin disease, and heart disease.

However, for the identification of these medicines, research is needed on a large scale. Realizing this need, the Madhya Pradesh government has also taken initiative with a very big plan. The government in association with Khushilal Ayurvedic College, Bhopal, is undergoing treatment in tribal areas. The method and the herbs used in it are scientifically investigated.

During conversation with down to the earth Pandit Khushilal Sharma, Principal of Ayurvedic College, Dr. Umesh Shukla told that the Tribal Welfare Department of Madhya Pradesh government is getting this research done.

Acharya Balkrishna ji in the field of Ayurveda in modern India cannot be forgotten. Through the Ayurveda centre of Patanjali Peeth, he has done the work of taking forward the traditional Ayurveda sysyem. He has spread awareness about the herbs. He along with Swami Ramdev Baba has done the work of promoting Ayurveda by establishing Patanjali University in Haridwar.

Trees and plants have an important place in the gifts given by nature. Trees and plants play an important role in human life cycle. It not only fulfilled the food requirements but also created a complete environmental environment by connecting with the living world. They make chain of carbon cycle, food, physical objects. In view of their usefulness, they have been divided into many classes. In these, medicinal plants not only have their medicinal value, but also consider them as a source of income. Many medicinal plants are of great importance to keep our body healthy. It is also seen in history that Hanuman ji, in search of herbs to save the life of Lord Lakshmana, had lifted the Dhaulagiri Mountain with all the vegetation and saved his life. If seen in today's date, many types of herbs have proved to be very helpful for the treatment of human patient through medical style and Ayurvedic style, homeopathic style. Due to its wonderful properties, people worship it as well, such as - Tulsi, Peepal, Aak, Banyan, Bel and Neem etc. The famous scholar Charak has analyzed every type of medicinal plants and has written many invaluable books for the treatment of many diseases which is used for human welfare nowadays. There are many plants rich in properties which are as follows – Tulsi, Neem, Bramhi / Beg,

Saag Bramhi, Turmeric, Chiraita, Bhui, Neem, Adusa, Evergreen, Drumstick, Hadjora, Karipata, Milky grass, Sweet grass, Adhul, Dhrutkumari Dhenquar, Mahua, Cow grass, Amla, Peepal, Lajwanti, Bitter gourd, Guava, Kantkari, Creeping, Jamun, Tamarind, Pipli, Arjuna, Bahera, Harre, Fenugreek, Sinduar, Nirgundi, Bairajap, Bairus Khayagadwa, Jiwdapa Grass, Semal, Palash, Patharchur, Mustard, Chakond, Acacia, Jackfruit, Himalaya Viagra, Yarsagumba, Yarsagumbu, Datura etc. All these plants with medicinal properties are used in the treatment of diseases of humans and animals in some form or the other. Many types of medicines are obtained from the roots, fruits, flowers, bark and wood of trees, herbaceous plants and shrubs found in the forests[3]. It is the result of unique information. The main plants from whose roots medicines are obtained are as follows:- Laxative, Satavar, Amaltas, Semal, Arjuna, Kachnar, Banyan, Harsingar, Kadamba etc. Plants whose fruits, flowers, seeds are obtained from Medicines are obtained, these are the main ones: - Bel, Kachnar, Amla, Banafas, Mango, Amaltas, Ashoka etc. Similarly the plant which gives us medicines from the leaves, some are named: - Lajwanti, Paan, Datura, Neem, Sheesham, Tulsi, Giloy, Chiraita, etc [4].

A great variety of drugs and spices are abtained from state forests which may be conveniently classified into (I) Root drugs, , such as Podophylum, Aconites, Saussurea Spp etc. (II) Stem and Bark drugs, such as Cinnamon bark, Cassia bark etc. and (III) Fruit and Seed drugs , such as Nux- Vomica, Papper, Cardamoms, Soap – nuts etc. Some of these are exported to Europe while a great number are used in India only[5].

Brief information about medicinal plants whose different parts and forms are used for treatment is as follows:

Main Plants who's Roots are used as Medicine

Turmeric

Turmeric is an invaluable medicinal boon of nature. Due to its other properties, turmeric is very famous not only in India but also abroad. It is considered very important religiously in India. Turmeric is used in various complex diseases. Turmeric is full of medicinal properties, along with it is considered important from religious point of view. Its plant grows to 5 to 6 feet, whose roots get turmeric from

the knots. In medicinal texts it is considered as Haridra, Kurkuma, Longa in addition to turmeric. It is used by names like Varvarnini, Gauri, Krimighna, Yoshelpriya, Hardal, Turmeric etc. It is of three types – Kapoor Haldi, Van Haldi and Daru Haldi.

Apart from this, turmeric is used in many medicinal properties such as:

- It was used in the form of anti-oxidation properties in the year 1975. The haemoglobin present in it protects against oxidation.
- Anthelmintic properties - Due to the anthelmintic properties in turmeric juice, it is also called anthelmintic. Juice is used as anthelmintic medicine.
- It is helpful in curing bone diseases Various bone diseases – arthritis, rheumatism, drinking turmeric milk gives enough calcium to the body It gives relief to the patients of Osteoposis In inflammation caused by Ripuytoid arthritis. is also used
- Turmeric is also used in the treatment of diabetes. It balances the level of insulin as well as balances the level of glucose.
- Applying a paste of turmeric and chives on the pain of injury or any other pain reduces the pain of injury, swelling and sprain.
- Applying ground turmeric on the wound stops the blood flow.
- Use of turmeric is beneficial in urinary problems[6].

Ginger

Ginger is a plant that is used in some form or the other every day and in every home. Due to its antibacterial, anti-oxidant, anti-implantative properties, ginger is useful in the relief of problems like cold, cold, headache, indigestion etc. If there is stomach related disease, taking one spoon juice of ginger twice a day with salt or jiggery before meals is cured[7].

Asparagus

It is a plant of the Liliaceous family with medicinal properties. It is one meter to two meters long. Its roots are in the form of clusters. At present this plant is in danger of extinction. It is used in homeopathic medicines. Satwar is self - generated in the forest. Its fruit is round like a pea and turns red when cooked.

It is cultivated more than 2000 years ago. Roots of this plant are used in the treatment of many diseases. Its roots require 500 tons of satavar roots to make medicines. It is native to Western Asia of Europe. Indigenous Use of its roots

- Gynecological diseases like abortion, lack of milk after delivery, infertility etc.
- It is very beneficial in joint pain and epilepsy.
- This is done to increase the resistance power.
- Strengthening tonic, in sex tonic, in loss of appetite etc [8].

Apamarga

Apamarga is found in temperate and tropical swamp areas. It is a simple plant whose husbands are mixed with jaggery to cure all types of fever/fever. Rub its ashes on your teeth regularly, by doing these dental diseases will be eradicated from the root. This plant is uses for remedy of different types of diseases like – leprosy, asthma, piles, heart diseases, plateau, arthritis, malaria, weight loss, appetite control, increase in blood in the body etc[9] .

Laxative

The botanical name of the laxative is Podiphyllum Hexandrum, from which the root is used to make medicine. Its root is used to treat deadly diseases like cancer.

Sarvagandha

Its botanical name is Rauwolfia serpentina, whose root is used medicinally for various diseases, such as high blood pressure, insomnia, hysteria, rheumatism, memory loss, sperm disorders, anemia, etc.

Semal

Its botanical name is Bombax malabascim , whose roots are used as a medicine. It is also known as Musli or Semar, whose powder is eaten to strengthen the body. It is also called cotton tree. Grinding the bark and applying it on the boil and pimple is cured. Taking the powder of the bark of the root of Semal and consuming it ends the problem of lack of milk in a mother.

Main plant whose Bark is used as Medicine

Arjun

Its botanical name is Termonalia arjuna, whose bark medicines cure heart disease, dysentery, diarrhoea, obesity, diabetes etc.

Acacia

We also call this tree native kikar. It is found in Africa and Middle East India. It is believed since ancient times that Acacia is considered to be the place of deity. This tree is worshiped according to the rituals and it is also used in the form of Ayurveda. The stems of this tree are big which about seven to fifteen meters long is. The flowers on this tree are small yellow golden yellow in colour. Their leaves are of two mixed colours. Its fruit is like a long pod seed. The age of this tree is from 20 to 30 years. This tree is full of many wonderful nutrients. The bark, pods and gum from their tree are rich in medicinal properties. These trees are in the middle ocean, they are thorny, its addresses are circular.

- If its bark is chewed daily, the teeth become strong, which is also a health manager of many types. Local people also use it in vegetables.
- Used for anthelmintic
- Antitoxin, beneficial in diarrhoea, piles, dhatupatan, stomach disease etc [10].

Kachnar

Its botanical name is Bhauhiniya berigata , whose bark and flowers are used as medicine. It is of two types – Yellow Kachnar and Red Kachnar. By drinking the decoction of its flower, cough, leprosy, bloody, urinary diseases of the mouth diseases cured. Blister, diarrhoea, mumps, piles, stomach worms, toothache, etc. get relief from diseases. The powder of its bark cures bloody piles. If there is swelling in any part of the body, then the bark of the root of Kachnar Swelling and pain are cured by rubbing and applying it after heating[11].

Kadamba

As much as the Kadamba tree is of importance in Hinduism, its leaves, flowers, bark are also used in medicine. It is used in medicine. The decoction of its bark cures fever, mouth ulcers, anti-poison, lack of mother's milk, etc.

Harsingar

Its bark is used as a medicine, which when taken with betel leaves cures cough, stomach worm disease, urinary disease, fever, liver etc.

Main plant whose leaves are used as medicine

Brahmi

It is a very useful plant. It spreads in the ground in the form of a creeper. Its tender stems are 1-3 feet long and there are knots at a distance roots come out from these knots and go into the ground. Leaves are small, long oval, smooth, thick, and green in color and are small. It is white to light blue-pink flowers. It is found in the place of moisture. This medicinal plant is used in its entirety to work the effect of many diseases. It is done in doing like:

- To relieve constipation
- Arthritis is cured by applying the juice of its leaves with petrol.
- To purify blood
- Nourishing the heart
- Consuming its leaves with almonds increases brain power.

Lajwanti

Its botanical name is Mimosa Pudica, which is known as Chhui-Mui in the village countryside. The decoction of the leaves is used to get rid of stones.

Rosewood

The botanical name of rosewood is Dalbergia Sisu, from which strong furniture is made from the stem, along with the fruit, stem and leaf are used in medicine. The juice of its leaves is used for anemia, diabetes, skin irritation, diarrhea, fever, leprosy. It is used to clean the eyes, wounds, to remove the disease.

Tulsi

Tulsi is considered to have an important place in India. There are different types of Tulsi in India –

1. Krishna Tulsi 2. Safed Tulsi 3. Ram Tulsi

Of these, Krishna Tulsi is considered to be the most popular because many Manjariyas grow in this plant. These Manjaris have small flowers.

As a result of Jaur history, the nectar that was spilled from the pitcher during the churning of the ocean by the gods and the demons had fallen on this earth, from which Tulsi was born. Brahmadev handed it over to Lord Vishnu. Yogeshwar Krishna and Pandurang (Visiting Tulsi every day at the time of worship of Shri Bala ji is considered sinister and worshiping. Tulsi is essential in worship and worship. It happens to Lord Krishna, Tulsi is very dear. , Mars resides.

In this way Tulsi plant is considered to be a real goddess. In Hinduism, there are Tulsi plants in every courtyard. It is also seen in temples. Tulsi is used in abundance in Ayurveda, along with Tulsi in mythological texts. The plants are considered to be revered. It is given the status of a holy goddess. This is the reason why its importance has been seen in every Hindu religion.

- It is a belief in Hinduism that worship of Lord Shri Hari and Shri Krishna is incomplete without Tulsi. Apart from this, the Bhog of Tulsi is offered to Hanuman ji.
- There is such a belief in Sanatan Dharma that keeping Tulsi leaves with Ganges water in the mouth of a dead person gives peace to the soul and attains heaven.
- Tulsi and Ganga water are never considered stale in worship, nor considered impure.
- It is mentioned in the scriptures that by planting a Tulsi plant in the courtyard of the house, by doing service, all the sins of the previous lives of human beings are erased.

- This is also a belief in mythology - in the house where Tulsi plant is worshiped every day; eunuchs never enter in that house. It is mentioned in Skanda Purana, Bhavishya Purana and Gurud Purana.

Tulsi Pausha is used in the prevention of many diseases[12]:

- Consuming Tulsi tea helps in controlling the rising blood pressure.
- Drinking Tulsi tea with ginger and honey is used to treat diseases like fever, stomach ache etc.
- Cold, cold, and cough are cured by drinking a hard paste of Tulsi.
- Chewing Tulsi leaves removes bad breath.
- By applying Tulsi oil in the force, the lice and writing in the force gets eliminated.
- Consuming Tulsi increases immunity.
- Basil juice is useful in earache and swelling.
- Consuming Tulsi provides relief in brain stress.
- Tulsi leaves with cumin gives relief in diarrhea.
- The use of basil leaves with alum heals the wound quickly.
- Weight is also reduced by the consumption of Tulsi leaves.

Dhrit Kumari

Dhrit Kumari or Aloe vera / Aloe vera are known as Quargundal or Gwarpatha. It is famous as a medicinal plant. It probably originated in North Africa. This species is now found in other places of the world. It Aloe Vera plants of this species are recognized as medicine in all civilizations. It is mentioned in ancient texts of Ayurveda[13].

- Dhrut Kumari is used extensively in the form of beauty.
- It is also used in diabetes and cleans human blood.
- It is used to increase energy power and resistance power.
- Aloebira is the Ram bane for jaundice disease.
- Vera is used in diabetes, piles, skin disease, kidney disease, constipation, reducing obesity, joint pain, etc.'

Curry Leaf

Curry leaves are also called sweet neem. Their fresh leaves have a different fragrance. Curry leaves contain sufficient amount of Vitamin A which is very important for the health of the eyes. Its leaves are bushy which can be used in different types of dishes. It is used to produce aroma and flavour in curry dal, sambar, rasam, poha etc. 10 grams leaves of curry leaves 63.8 grams of water, protein 6.1 grams, fat 1 gram, fibre 6.4 Gram, carbohydrate 18.7 grams, energy 108 calories, calcium 830 mg, phosphorous 57 mg, iron 7 mg, in addition to caroten , thiamine, ribopalobin. It is found in sufficient quantity. Its leaf is full of medicines, benefits from heart related diseases. It reduces the risk of anemia and controls the blood sugar level of the body. Curry leaves also works in skin diseases, blemishes and pimples. For healthy blood, for liver, for heart health, Blood Sugar Control, Improve Digestion, Anticancer, Cold, for the problem of sinus infection, phlegm, etc. Curry leaves are rich in properties because they are found in high levels of vitamin A and C, as well as powerful anti-inflammatory protein, removes infection. Powder prepared from these leaves mixing it with honey and taking it 3-4 times a day provides relief from the problem of cold.

Major plant whose seeds, fruit, flower or stem are used as Medicine

Kurthi

It is a plant with three leaves. It flowers in September-November and gives fruit between October-December. Kurthi has bitter juice, is astringent. It is hot, temperate and stony Protein, carbohydrate content in the seeds of kurthi. It is also used as a medicine. Its seeds are used to feed animals. It is used a lot in South India. It is hot, diuretic, Vata-phlegm, Medahar and Ashmaridham[14].

- ✓ The kidney and bladder stones are gradually removed by taking Kurthi on an empty stomach of water after 12 hours of flowering.
- ✓ It reduces diabetes
- ✓ It is used in weight loss.
- ✓ Kurthi is consumed to reduce diseases like diarrhea, cold-fever, ulcers, irregular menstruation, constipation etc.

Jackfruit

According to mythological heritage people of the elderly class consider Jackfruit as their heritage because it is useful in times of trouble. Even if there is no tree in the garden of the house, but jackfruit trees were definitely planted on the ground lying in front of us. It gives a lot of shade. It has many branches. Its fruit is very big, sometimes it weighs 30 kg

It is also used as a vegetable, pickle, its fruit is quite sweet, it is not used at all for the treatment of any serious disease but it can only reduce the symptoms of the disease which is for the following diseases[15]:

- Beneficial for the stomach.
- Reduce symptoms of cancer
- keep heart healthy
- keep immune system healthy
- Improve digestion
- Lose weight
- keep eyesight
- Prevention of Anemia
- Thyroid, diabetes, blood pressure control etc .

Bell

Bel tree is considered to be very revered in our scriptures. In Skanda Purana, it has been said that Ball originated from the sweat of Mother Parvati, just as Tulsi plants are believed to be the abode of Mother Lakshmi. Similarly, Bell is considered to be the abode of Mother Parvati. It is known that it is also considered very dear to Lord Shiva. The importance of the ball tree has been told in our scriptures.

Bell tree is the abode of Brahma and in the middle of it Lord Vishnu resides and on its summit Lord Shiva resides. Many fruits are obtained by just seeing it.

Its fruit is very beneficial. It is often found in the summer days. The fruit of the ball calms the heat of the stomach, cures many diseases related to the stomach,

along with it also helps in keeping the environment pure. Snakes and poisonous animals do not come because of the vine trees around the house.

Amla

Sages have told the special importance of planting mango, amla, peepal, banyan tree and neem plants. It is for example- Tridev i.e. Brahma, Vishnu, and Shiva resides in the Peepal tree. Similarl , there is a belief of the Hindu society of Lakshminarayan being seated in the Amla tree. According to mythological beliefs, from the Navami of Kartik Shukla Paksha Lord Vishnu resides on the Amla tree till the full moon. Keeping a fast on this day leads to the birth of children. Worshiping the Amla tree brings blessings of deities, so this tree is worshipped. It is also believed that by worshiping and circumambulation this tree 108 times, wishes are fulfilled.

In this way, in Indian religion and philosophy, trees, plants and all elements of nature have been told of great importance for human life. According to Hindu philosophy, human life is governed by nature and it is necessary to understand it

If seen, nature itself has the ability to eradicate all diseases and sorrows.

Ayurvedic importance is also important[16].

- Amla is considered to be the healthiest in Ayurveda. According to Ayurveda, Amla is a life-enhancing fruit, which is considered similar to Amrit.
- Drinking Amla powder mixed with sugar, eating or drinking water gives relief from acidity. Apart from this, drinking Amla juice provides relief from all stomach problems.
- Homoglobin in the blood, it is considered very beneficial to consume amla juice every day.
- Amla is like nectar for the eyes, it helps in increasing the eyesight, for this, and taking one spoonful of amla powder with honey is beneficial.
- Amla , the hair remains black and rich for a long time.
- Vitamin C, which never gets destroyed. Constipation, tuberculosis, chest diseases, heart diseases, urinary disorders, loss of appetite, piles, for male potency, headache, etc. have the power to destroy many diseases and increase the male potential.

- According to the belief, if food is cooked and eaten under the Amla tree, then all the diseases are cured.

Mango

Mango tree has medicinal use in human life along with religious importance. Mango fruit is the king of all fruits. Its botanical name is Mengifera indica. Consuming its fruit is beneficial in preventing kidney stone. Its raw by cooking the fruit in a fire or boiling in water, drinking or applying it in the body, it prevents heat stroke, prevents deadly diseases like common cancer, reduces the risk of heart disease, increases immunity, reduces the risk of cholesterol, digestion. It works in relief, increasing the desire for sex, increasing eyesight, enhancing memory, controlling blood pressure, dysentery, digestion, increasing strength, teeth whitening, sugar, etc [17].

Major plant of which many parts are used as medicine

Chiraita

Chiraita plant is very important in itself. Often elders in homes say that if there is itching then consume Chiraita. The scientific name of Chiraita is Swertia chiraita, English name - Chiretta, Sanskrit name - Kirat, Kiratatikta family (Family) Jessianaceae. This plant is found from Himalayas to Kashmir and Arunachal Pradesh at an altitude of four to ten thousand feet. Nepal is its producer country. It is two to four feet high Leaves are lanceolate, notched Plants are smooth, five-headed, 2-3 inches long and 3-4 cm wide. , Multi-cornered, Occurs in many. It is an antibiotic drug that increases immunity. All parts of the Chiraita plant (Panchag) are used in the form of Kvass, font or powder along with other substances Chiraita. The juice is empty, short in quality, hot in nature, has fever, burning sensation, anthelmintic. Boil a cup of absinthe decoction in a day, Feeding the patient regularly for a few days, one gets rid of all the troubles of malaria; Soak four spoons of absinthe powder in a glass of water and keep it at night, filter it in the morning and 3-4 spoons in a day. Drinking bar also gives benefit.

- Salicylic is also considered very useful in the prevention of cancer and tumors According to the study research conducted in the University of Queensland

located in Australia, absinthe contains five types of steroidal saponins which are helpful in fighting cancer. But by applying it, the eye light increases and many eye diseases get relief.

- If a proud woman is vomiting again and again, then consuming Chiraita powder mixed with honey gives a lot of benefit. It is also used in extreme diseases, such as itching, boils etc.
- Put chiraita leaves in drinking water at night and take it every morning as soon as you wake up, it purifies the blood. Apart from this, boils, pimple , liver-disorder, nausea, loss of appetite etc. get benefits. And it is also useful in respiratory diseases. It is beneficial in stomachache or stomach worms.
- Taking chiraita , basil juice, neem bark powder and neem oil together. Arthritis, asthma, blood disorders, urinary obstruction, cough, constipation, loss of appetite, lack of digestion, Chiraita powder is very beneficial in diabetes and inflammation of the respiratory tract, acid pitta and heart diseases.

Dhatura

Its leaves are used in Hinduism as an offering to Lord Shiva. It is known as a poisonous plant. Its botanical name is Datura inoxia, whose root, leaves and seeds are used as medicine. Its leaves are used in asthma, piles, etc. Smelling the power of the root is used in Epilepsy, its oil used in diseases like baldness etc.

Amaltas

Its botanical name is Cassia Fistula. Its root, decoction, flower and stem are used as medicine. Its flower helps in relieving constipation. Its root is used in fever. Its fruits increase immunity. It is used to reduce the possibility of pregnancy, etc. Its leaves are used in skin diseases, wound healing.

Tamarind

Its botanical name is Tamarindus indica. It is used to enhance the taste of food, its leaves, seeds and fruits are also used in the treatment of other diseases. Taking decoction of its leaves cures fever, urinary irritation. The disease of appetite, relief from constipation is removed by chutney, Powder of tamarind seeds with lemon juice is used in the work of eradicating ringworm, weight loss disease etc. Apart from this,

tamarind is used for piles, impotence, and heat stroke. It is done in the treatment of relief, swelling, cancer etc [18].

Evergreen

Evergreen or perennial, are called plants that have leaves remained all season. This is different from deciduous trees and plants that usually lose their leaves in autumn. Evergreen trees also have leaves that fall but all do not fall together, as in these plants are – Neem, Cedar, Pilu, Camphor, Nimbu and Chiku. It is a total member of Apocynaceae of flowering plants. Its Hindi name is evergreen, while in English it is known as Periwinkle. The leaves are green and shiny. Its flowers are pink, purple or white in color. They are full of medicinal properties. The bark of its roots is important from medicinal point of view. Various types of important alkalis are found in this plant in which Azamelosin serpentin, respin, vindolin, vincristine and vinblastine are the main ones.

By drinking the juice of the leaves of the evergreen, the nervous system is cured, due to which the whole body parts work smoothly. By eating the bark of the roots of this plant, blood pressure is cured.

It also reduces muscle tension. Its root bark prevents the spread of cholera disease. It prevents the production of a chemical called bibro calorie.

The juice of the leaves removes the irregularities of the menstrual cycle of women. Its consumption also does not cause weakness.

Chandan

The sandalwood tree is considered to be of paramount importance in the world. How do the officers of the forest department save their forests? This tree is mainly found from the forests of Karnataka. It has also been found in other parts of India. The height of this tree ranges from 18 to 20 meters It is a sacred tree. Jivi is a tree each of its stems is very important. Sandalwood trees have been in yellow color since ancient times. Its root, trunk, sawdust, and can be sold by dividing into rind and shavings.

- Its wood is used to make sculptures and furnishings and other products. For example, incense sticks, incense sticks and fragrant oil etc. are done.
- Sticks in the middle of the forehead, the mind gets peace, coolness and freshness.
- Applying sandalwood oil on the head gets rid of headache.
- Sandalwood face pack on the face brightens the complexion of the face.
- Due to the insecticidal properties of sandalwood, it is used to heal small wounds and scratches.
- Useful to remove itching or red marks from it.
- It is used to remove body odor, reducing pain etc [19].

Ashoka

Ashoka tree is considered to be of great importance according to religious belief. Ashoka tree is considered to be godlike. It is being around the house gives a feeling of positivity in the whole environment. It is considered infallible for many of our problems as well as gynecological diseases. Water should be given regularly, marital life is good. It helps in clearing the skin complexion. It also helps in relieving pain. It controls diabetes, Piles, Diarrhea, Stones. By applying leaves in the house, negative energy does not enter the house. Ashoka tree is auspicious for the children studying, sitting under it sharpens the mind. Apart from this, Ashoka is used for women's back pain, menstrual diseases, breathing. It is done in the treatment of asthma, etc [20].

Neem Tree

The length of the neem tree is up to 50 meters. It is found in the largest quantity in India. It is Neem tree has a long life. It was the custom of the people of old times that Maa Durga sits on this tree before worship in Navami, due to which people used to worship this tree, which is still a practice. Found importance of Neem plant according to Hindu belief. The house in which this tree is planted opens the way to heaven Maa 's lap is experienced / blessings are received. Neem is used a lot in

Goddess and Shakti worship Maa Sheetla and Maa Kali are worshiped with the use of neem.

Astrology, the relation of Neem is connected with Saturn and Ketu. For Shani's peace, it is considered fruitful to make a havan of neem wood.

This plant is a storehouse of medicinal properties in itself because its use gives many benefits. It is also called miraculous tree.

- It is used in skin diseases, eye diseases, and hair problems.
- Boiling neem leaves after cooling them and taking bath daily cures extreme diseases.
- Many problems related to teeth end with its teeth.
- Its leaves are kept in clothes and books to kill insects.
- Its leaves and root are used in the prevention of diseases like cancer, malaria and smallpox.

According to social beliefs, the special use of neem is as follows[21]:

- Plant a neem plant at such a place in the house from where air can come in the whole house.
- Neem plant at the main entrance of the house is considered very auspicious.
- If there is a problem in your speech or there is a problem of restless mind, then you should definitely do neem teeth.
- Sleeping on a bed made of neem wood removes skin problems.
- Leprosy is easily cured by using neem bark.
- If Shani is giving pain, then wear a wooden garland.

Seepage

Another name of drumstick is Moringa oleifera, which is a multi-use tree. Another name for drumstick in Hindi is Sujana , Sanjan and Manuga etc. Its leaves and fruits are used to make vegetables. Drumstick gives us seven times more vitamin C than orange, 10 time more vitamin A than carrot, 17 times more calcium than milk and 9 times more protein, 15 times more potassium than banana, 25 times more iron

than spinach. Drumstick leaves contain iron, calcium, potassium, zinc, copper and vitamins like – Vitamin A, Vitamin B, Vitamin C, Vitamin D helps to eliminate Drumstick leaves, flowers and seeds contain a lot of anti-oxidants and this anti-oxidant prevents serious diseases like cancer and joint pain by reducing the radioactive factors in the body and it is resistant to disease. Increases the capacity apart from this, drumstick is used for stomach worm, obesity, indigestion, poison, eye disease. It is used in the treatment of masses, tooth decay, stones etc [22].

Peepal

Peepal tree is considered to be the abode of Lord Vishnu and Mother Lakshmi. Worshiping Peepal brings blessings of ancestors and also attains virtue. Peepal is a tree that emits oxygen round the clock.

Peepal tree is considered sacred since Sanatan Dharma. It is also believed that the abode of all the gods and goddesses is believed to be the tree of Peepal, due to which it has also been given the title of Dev tree. There are many benefits of worshiping Peepl tree. There is freedom from Shani dosha. Peepal is worshiped on many occasions like Amavasya or Poornima etc.

Peepla is the tree under which Mahatma Buddha meditated for many years and acquired knowledge from other sages.

In the Purana, it has been told about the Peepal tree that Lord Vishnu resides in the root of Peepal, Keshav in the stem, Narayan in the branches, Lord Hari in the leaves and all the gods in the fruits. The Peepal tree is the form of Lord Vishnu. It is believed that peepal is considered a divine tree. It is very beneficial in botany and ayurvedic field, such as shortness of breath, gas or constipation, toothache, effect of poison, skin diseases, many types of boils. Wounds, Colds, Skin, Stress, Hemorrhoids, Cracked heels, Jaundice, Stuttering etc.

- After drying ripe fruits of peepal and eating its powder mixed with honey, the problem of stammering ends.
- In case of jaundice, make juice of three to four leaves of peepal mixed with sugar candy and consume it twice a day for three to four days, it is very beneficial.

- If the heels are torn and swollen, then by applying the milk of peepal, it gives relief immediately.
- In case of hemorrhage, plucking fresh leaves of peepal and extracting its juice gives immediate effect, as well as mashing the leaves and smelling it is also beneficial.
- Chewing its soft leaves regularly gives relief from stress related problems as well as the effect of increasing age.
- Peepal is rich in anti- oxidants.
- Peepal bark paste or its leaves are used to improve the complexion of the skin.
- A paste on the skin after soaking the fresh root of peepal reduces the wrinkles of the skin.
- Whether it is a cold or a sneeze, drying peepal leaves in the shade and drinking it after making a decoction with sugar candy gives a lot of benefit.
- Wound-related problems: Applying hot paste of peepal leaves helps in drying the wound, along with taking a decoction of peepal in skin problems like ringworm, scabies, itching is beneficial.

Khair

It is a wild plant whose stem, root, and seed are used in our homes. Khair is used to make catechu, which is used in India, especially in Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal regions, with paan at every square. It will be seen in most of the gums while using Katha is used for cough, oral diseases and for wound healing and digestion.

Banyan

The botanical name of Banyan is Ficus bengalensis, whose root, decoction, and fruit are used as medicine. The decoction of its root is used in diabetes, hair disorders. Its fruits increase strength and deceit is used in tooth disorder.

Giloy

The botanical name of this plant is Tinospora cardifolia, whose root, stem, fruit and stem are used as medicine. Its root is used in leprosy, surf wish. Its fruit is

used in powder tonic, jaundice, rheumatism. Its stem is used in blood pressure, white spots.

Kapoor

Kapoor is used a lot in the life of human daily life as well as homely diseases [23].

In this way, if we look at the history of medicines, it has been used by humans since mythological times. The effect of English medicines has also reduced due to climate change, because during the Karona period, most people have given importance to Ayurvedic medicines because there are enough types of herbs and can easily be bought by the lower class person. The medicinal properties of herbs are used for food, taste, claim or aroma.

A state-of-the-art jungle medicine sales centre has been established in Bhopal for the marketing of herbs, named "Sanjeevani Ayurveda ". Other forest products are available at reasonable prices. From the forests of Madhya Pradesh to the forests of Uttarakhand, from the forests of the Himalayas to the forests of Jharkhand, apart from this, many herbs from far-flung forests are made available at this centre. This centre is run by Joint Forest Management Committees Herbs and forest products are collected and sold by these Forest Management Committees. The products of this centre are sold under different herbal names. Various Primary Minor Forests Value addition is done through processing of forest medicines obtained from cooperative societies and joint forest management societies and products are kept at the centre for sale only after packaging them in a scientific way.

Devaranya Yojana" should be made for the people to take advantage of this scheme, which will work to promote Ayurveda. The people living in the tribal areas of the state should get full employment. That is why it is very important to save medicines together with all our tribal brothers so that traditional knowledge can be carried forward. Under this, Agriculture Producer Organization, AYUSH Department, Forest Department, Tourism Department, Agriculture Department, Horticulture Department, Rural Development Department, Micro Small and Medium Enterprises Department, Industrial Policy and Investment Promotion Department and Tribal

Affairs Department will work together in mission mode. Many types of herbs for this -Cultivation of herbs will be done Wellness tourism will also be promoted by this [24].

Global Centre for Traditional Medicines

Global Centre for Traditional Medicines is going to be set up in India through World Health Organization. It is likely to be open in Madhya Pradesh. Madhya Pradesh government has praised Khushilal Ayurvedic Hospital of Bhopal for its wonderful development in this area. Madhya State government says that more than 360 new AYUSH health and wellness centres are being set up. AYUSH super specialty hospitals are being set up in Indore and Bhopal. Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries are being developed AYUSH medicines and its research[25]. More emphasis is being laid on the development of Kutecha, Secretary, Ministry of AYUSH, Government of India said that there is a big market for AYUSH medicines in the world, where India is the biggest market after China.

Gulraj Bhatia as Emami Health Care says that in 15-20 years there will be huge employment opportunities in the field of AYUSH, so the government believes that cooperative farming of various medicinal and aromatic plants should be promoted.

Rajiv Vasudevan, Co EO of Ayurveda Group of Hospitals, Bangalore said – All diseases can be treated through Ayurveda, for this, arrangements for Ayurveda treatment should be made at the district level from the primary health center.

Girish Kuber, the head of protection of Jungle Vas Kalyan Ashram, believes that the knowledge of ancient flora is with the tribes, so by strengthening every village assembly, connect more and more tribes, tribal people to it.

Ranjit Puranik of Dhootpapeshwar Limited, Mumbai says that the heart of India is Green Forest because it has an abundance of medicinal plants, herbs.

Gajanan Dante, President of Forrestable Development, Pune said – Along with community development, makes a master plan for the forest dwellers, tribal, tribes and does the works accordingly.

Ashok Vashney said – Tribal people should be encouraged and made aware for the protection and production of medicinal plants.

Just as a herbal medicine centre is being set up in Bhopal for the sale of jungle medicine, in the same way, with the help of us and the government, there should be a centre for Ayurvedic herbs in every state so that it is not far from the reach of the general public. Yes, many herbs can get this facility through marketing of their state.

Today the herbs available in our forests are getting exhausted wrongly, due to which their existence is in danger. There was a time when herbs were in abundance. If herbs were available, no one paid attention to its care, only the government was working for the protection of the forest, but no attention was paid to the herbs available in the forests, if the conservation of herbs was done in time. But if attention was given to them, they could have been saved from extinction and people's livelihood resources would also have increased.

Medicinal plants in different forests, those who know about these plants, they use these herbs abundantly. Bell and Amla have also been almost exploited. There are many such plants like Bell, Amla, Chironji , from which the fruits are removed before ripening, they are not even allowed to ripen. If the fruit ripens , neither seed will be formed, It will fall on the ground and a new plant will be ready, it is very worrying not to do so.

By providing the main medicinal plants, the forest dwellers, villagers as well as the city dwellers make their family a means of livelihood – such as – Chitawar , Shatawar, Samar Musli, Mahua Musli, Safed Musli, Amaltas, Gumer, Ashwagandha, Badi Gulthri, Mori Kudra. Cam, Mahua, Kuro, Karr ki Gad, Sankha Holi, Bija Saar, Bahera, Amla, Bel's bark, Honey, Bagnathu, Har Shringar, Chilon etc. There is a store of herbs especially village Dongra Khurd, Digwar of Gauna forest range Herbs are found in Patna and Pandav forest etc. Shilajit is found on stone rocks on both sides of the river in the Pandav forest below Sihtekari. Herbs are available in quantity because the monkeys living on the mountains eat everything. Ten years ago, herbs were available in sufficient quantity, but now it is slowly getting destroyed. Main reasons for destruction: cradles of families Forests are being destroyed wrongly for earning money; herbs are being sold to buyers at throwaway prices. Under the Forest Act,

give permission to collect herbs for the livelihood of tribal. Some herbs are given by nature, which grow on their own in the forest; the rest of the plantation is done by the forest department. Similarly, the existence of medicinal plants in the forests of Bundelkhand and the herbs available in the forests of Lalitpur districts is in danger. Once upon a time, many herbs including Safed Musli, Ashwagandha were supplied from Lalitpur for Ayurveda pharmacies. There has been a means of livelihood for other tribal families, but due to the indiscriminate exploitation of herbs, many batons are threatening them. It is based only. If there is a forest then it is there, if not a forest then it is not.

It is our utmost duty to preserve the heritage of the forest product given to us by our ancestors, whom we can pass on to our future generations, so that we can create employment, keep the society healthy, and spend money on unnecessary diseases that can be avoided etc.

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Chapter VII

Increasing Pollution and Importance of Forests in India

Human beings are joy-loving creatures. Ever since the development of human intelligence from the beginning to the end of his life, man has been searching for something for his daily life. Man has invented many means related to his life; along with he has been connected with nature. He also remembered nature which is desirable for human life. Nature and human from marriages there was a close relationship between human beings. Higher development in the life of man continued in the same stage. It is because without the forest there is no existence of man. When I go, I feel the cool breeze blowing, I feel a lot of happiness from inside small dew-drops on the grasses, plants and plants look like pearls as if the green leaves of the plant are studded with pearls. There is colorful roses give imperfect beauty and beauty jasmine, marigold, rose, green succulent are the flowers of many flowers. This aura attracts people towards itself. Sunflower blooms to welcome the Lord With this, flocks of different birds are seen on the trees, tweeting which give a very relaxed feeling to the ears. Mango and Peepal the rows of birds flying from the trees of the sky enhance the beauty of the sky. Hardly one or two trees will be seen. How important are plants and plants for human health, all these are being forgotten. Oxygen level is also falling in urban areas. The ever- increasing pollution in India is taking a formidable form. It is going on It will have an effect on our future, even today our life has been reduced from 100 years to 70-80 years. Due to air pollution, the life of 40 percent of Indians is decreasing by more than 9 years. The World Health Organization says that every year 7 million people in the world are dying prematurely due to pollution. It is affecting the health of the forest. They are rapidly deteriorating lungs due to pollution. Children's development is adversely affected, many problems like respiratory infections, asthma, asthma are increasing diabetes and neurological disorders are increasing in number. In this way the biggest environmental threats on the health of human life, along with climate change, air pollution is seen emerging as a very big threat. In this age of science, man has got some boons and some curses too. Pollution is such a curse that is born in the womb of science, which most of the people are compelled to bear. To increase pollution tomorrow- Factories, excessive use of

scientific resources such as refrigerators, coolers, air conditioning energy, rail, motor vehicles, etc. are responsible.

1. Pollution in the race of modernity

In the blind race of modernity, we are getting far away from nature. If this process is not stopped, then our life will be surrounded by incurable diseases. This has also been the situation when a man walks in a concrete jungle to avoid ultraviolet rays by covering his body with acid proof or chemical plastic clothes and carrying a cylinder of oxygen on the back, hanging a water bottle on his shoulders, gas in the nose or wearing a mask and a sound barrier device in the ear. It will wreak havoc with the development of industrialization. It will make it difficult for humans to live[1].

Pollution

Due to the natural balance between atmosphere, the hydrosphere and the biosphere, the environment was created on the earth, due to which there is life of all the animals and plants on the earth.

According to the Science Advisory Committee of the President of the United States of America – "due to direct or indirect effects arising from the changes made in the energy-form, radiation-form, physical and chemical organization and multiplicity of organisms by the actions of man, unwanted and adverse changes in the environment are called pollution.

As per the National Environment Research council "Pollution is the harmful changes in the natural environment caused by the release of substances and energy in the form of waste products generated by human activities"[2].

Today the whole world is emerging as the cause of the destruction of the earth's environment. Pollution affects the ecosystem in an indirect way, which is the main cause of environmental destruction.

Since ancient times, there has been an emotional connection between man and nature. Human beings are very grateful to nature. It is considered a sin to damage any of the components of nature. Due to increasing population and material development, nature is fully exploited. It is destroying the womb of the earth by removing minerals,

wealth, diesel, petrol etc. on the land. Human society is making the earth naked by cutting down trees. Due to unlimited industrialization, the continuous poison-spewing chimneys have made the atmosphere toxic and lifeless. Due to increasing noise pollution, ear curtains are continuously giving a metallic effect, the fertility of the land is also being destroyed due to the use of chemical fertilizers, and the outbreak of acid rain is increasing continuously on the earth. It is happening the mountains are melting due to which the existence of human life is in danger. The situation has come to such an extent that increasing pollution is becoming a matter of concern. There is a great need for re- evaluation of forest and environmental laws, as well as action is being demanded from the government on various issues related to forests.

Environment and Pollution

Following are the many forces affecting the natural environment:

- Gravity of earth and wild celestial bodies
- Earth's daily rotation and annual rotation
- Tectonic forces moving in the interior of the earth and forming mountains
- Blast power
- Solar power coming to earth
- Atmospheric forces
- Metropolitan power and
- The scene of life itself is included.

By these forces, many types of activities take place on the earth, due to which the elements of the atmosphere are generated, such as - land texture, climate, soils, vegetation, etc. These natural elements affect the life of human beings [3].

Hydrosphere and biosphere, in the same way, cultural environment also has three parts - emotional elements, physical elements and biological elements. It generates a wonderful power in the environment; it can also be called a central factor. There is an environment of nature around the human being. The following elements emerge from all the elements which are very essential for human life.

Environment is the set of effective conditions under which the existence of living organisms. Environment is the combination of those natural elements (biotic and abiotic) that we live in. Biosphere is a well-organized system of biological elements such as plants, animals, humans etc. All non-living elements are soil, water, rocks, air, climate etc. Human is a part of environment. Both types of elements in the environmental affect the physical and human activities. Today's era is making unsustainable development. Exploitation of resources, degradation of environment, and a terrible form of development is now exposed in front of everyone. But human is trapped in this vicious cycle in this way even though he is a bit helpless. But the actual effort is still not enough. Conservation of resources is not the only solution. Many projects, sanctuaries or protected areas and wildlife act etc. have been started at the government or administrative level, but An Awake in Environment Management The participation of the halting society is also essential.

Neglect of the very deep interrelationship between resources and environment is the root of environmental degradation. If it happens, then this whole life-giving system will be destroyed.

India is a country where there is a huge population density. In view of the vastness of population, it is estimated that due to dense population the country is full of problems of poverty, illiteracy, hunger, etc. It also has the problem of pollution. There may be a reason, due to the high number of illiterate, diseases or diseases are spread, the problem of epidemic also becomes severe.

Pollution should not spread in the environment around us. It is the duty of every citizen along with the government.

The problem of pollution is going on since ancient times. In ancient times, when nomads used to be a primitive society, they used to wander from place to place in search of their food. Then he invented fire and learned to cook. Cook food in the same fire. Teach, from that time the environment pollution started At that time the human brain was not so developed that pollution is spreading unknowingly Apart from this, started doing many such tasks like

- cutting down forests
- use of fire

- kill animals and eat
- Misuse of river and other water sources
- Spreading filth without thinking

Now there are so many factories in which water pollution, air pollution, noise pollution, drop in the amount of oxygen, etc. can be felt.

Human mind was not fully developed, this problem had come since then, that is, as soon as it has developed, pollution has come in some form or the other. He started cutting wood for the use of the factory, due to which the forest also got destroyed.

Waste

Misuse of natural things like coal, minerals, oil mines without any thought, which takes years to build.

Along with this, water, land, air pollution, noise pollution are polluting the environmental sector, the biggest reason for this is:

- Conversion from villages, towns, cities to metros
- Release of chemicals by factories

In this way, all other substances are formed due to pollution. Here the development of urbanization is going on so fast that people have forgotten that about 85 percent of the water in urban areas is being misused and getting waste in rivers, drains wells and ponds. There is no care of cleanliness and neither do they use again It takes the form of a disease That is why animals, animals and birds are slowly disappearing If this river passes through the forests then There is also an effect on wild animals. In today's time , we are doing water of Ganga, Narmada , Yamuna and small rivers in some form or the other in our life [4].

Pure water is not available equally to every country, city, village and person because we do not realize that we have polluted it ourselves. Industrial water effluents, domestic sewage and much filth coming along with rain water are its main factors. It has caused pollution of drinking water sources and ground water reserves.

Water borne diseases are like diarrhoea, dysentery, cold, shortness of breath, cholera, extreme diseases, jaundice etc.

The hydrosphere is the part of the Earth that is wrapped around the landmass in the form of water and ice. It is 7/10 of the entire Earth and is about 1460 million cubic kilometres (1 billion 46 million cubic kilometres) in volume. Most of this entire water volume (about 97 percent) is in the oceans and seas, which is not potable water. It is in the form, out of which only 37500 cubic kilometres can be used for drinking due to evaporation and dehydration process[5].

The way the forests are being destroyed, humans have the biggest hand behind it, as well as the pressure of increasing population and along with it there is also the ever- increasing livestock. It is for the fuel of cooking and the need of wood for cremation. The forest was cut; the same forest was cleared for the fodder for the animals. As many forests were cut, there was no plantation in the same proportion, as a result of which there was continuous degradation of the forest areas.

The use of wood in the second place and the need of wood for furniture and other amenities destroyed the forests. This further encouraged Population increased, more food was needed for food, then forests were cut and fields were made Dams were built to supply water, many forests were destroyed Houses were needed for housing So the trees around the villages and towns were attacked. The policy of fulfilling the basic needs of the people also indirectly caused destruction. All these results were not taken care of, far from worrying about the future. The country's industrial revolution was no less responsible for the destruction of forest areas. On the one hand, forests were used as fuel to run factories, on the other hand, the forest also came in handy for the supply of raw materials. Children's toys, Railway sleepers and coaches, Agricultural implements, Plows for farming in the villages and grains for carrying grains. No matter how many want to decorate the rooms of the rich in the cities, the use of unwanted wood has brought peace to the forests.

Indiscriminate use or misuse of water also caused a crisis on the trees. In addition to surface water, the depth of underground water increased day by day and the roots of the trees were shaken by the lack of water. And its direct effect was on the

forest areas. Apart from this, whatever work was not done according to nature or wherever nature was tampered with, it had direct or indirect effect on the forests.

Cause of Pollution

If seen under pollution, the mixing of many things in the environment affects the natural in many ways, which affects human health, many living beings; the same is the form of pollution. Unwanted substances are such as physical, chemical and biological changes in qualities that harm our health in many ways.

Cannot imagine life without air, water and land in human life undoubtedly human life is coming in danger as a result of environmental pollution, which has made fearful So to avoid this, high level information is needed. So that awareness can be brought in the village, home, city, everywhere so that we can bring a controlled form on this uncontrolled system. It should be in right hands[6].

There are many factors polluting the environment such as –

Smoke and gases are more likely to spoil the air, which also causes many difficulties in breathing.

Water is contaminated by many chemicals and hazardous items. Drinking water is also getting contaminated, which is affecting health. Sea creatures are also getting destroyed by mixing polluted water in the sea because of excessive amount of chemical fertilizers and pesticides. Due to which the fertility of the soil is harmed, due to this there is a possibility of reduction in food production, due to this, the problem of air pollution, water pollution and land pollution arises.

Types of Pollution

There are many types of pollution, which have a very bad effect on animal life[7].

- Air pollution
- Water Pollution
- Land pollution
- Noise pollution
- Vehicle pollution

- Thermal pollution
- Radiation pollution
- Ocean pollution
- Industrial pollution
- Pollution from garbage
- Pollution from water discharge from home and industries
- Other types of pollution

Air Pollution

Pollutants in air pollution are mainly gases and some solid fine particles, the main source of which is the combustion of domestic fuel, vehicle exhaust, rotten matter, gas and particles from garbage, from the chimneys of various types of industries. The smoke and particles emitted etc. All of them harm the health of living beings in some way or the other. The main pollutants that spread air pollution are [8]:

Pollutant	**Source**	**loss or effect**
carbon monoxide	From half-burnt hydrocarbons and fuel combustion in vehicles and industries.	There may be lack of oxygen in the blood, headache, vision impairment and nervous diseases.
nitrogen oxides	by the removal of vehicles, by the combustion of soft coal, by the use of petroleum	Affects the lungs
sulfur dioxide	by combustion of coal and oil	Chest tightness, Headache, Vomiting , Respiratory disease etc.

chlorine	Chlorine cylinder leakage from bleaching of cotton and flour, from many other chemical processes.	Affects the respiratory system, burning in the eyes, and difficulty in breathing due to problems in the nose.
Smog	polluting substances in the atmosphere.	It is possible to die by suffocation.
mercury vapor	From mercury refining plant, using mercury in laboratory and using mercury containing insecticide.	Fainting on smell, having Minnata disease.
ammonia	Explosives, Thickeners, Fertilizers, Chemical Processes for Coloring, Fuel Combustion, Purifiers From Factory	Inflammation in the respiratory system, causing damage to the eyes and skin

Therefore, readers who are interested in the tolerance limit of various other pollutants removed from various plants - should keep in touch with the pollution prevention and control board of our state. Since then there has been a change in its fundamental properties, because its quality has been destroyed due to the mixing of many soluble, insoluble substances in water. It is causing complete harm to agriculture and industries. We can also call it pollution or impure water.

Water Pollution

Human beings have the biggest hand in causing water pollution. They use it in an inappropriate way without thinking; some unnatural acts cause it, along with the need of food for the growing population, many things. The abundance of industrial areas, which are indirectly due to a huge increase in water pollution, apart from doing human work in daily life, in one way or the other, pollution of water from different forms of water. Is doing the possibility of bacteria in the water due to the operation of

the cities situated on the banks of the river due to the water flow of the dead bodies, which is causing water pollution.

Due to the sudden crash of ships carrying minerals and oil from the sea water route, the oil coming on the surface of water in large quantity, it is the biggest factor of pollution. Pollution spreads.

Water is used to cool various types of industries related plants and after use the water reaches the ponds, rivers This increases the temperature of the water sources Due to its effect on the natural, the natural balance starts deteriorating, like :-

Agricultural Chemicals - Insecticidal chemicals are used to protect crops from insects. Algae vegetation increases in water. Algae utilize most of the oxygen from water during its growth.

Detergent - As a result of increasing industrial progress, new detergents have come in the market its use is increasing day by day Along with many regular activities like bathing, washing clothes, cooking, and utensils. Washing cannot be done without water in many works Pure water is needed in these works Every day we are wasting so much water, along with it we are spreading filth Due to this all the water is impure or on the verge of pollution.

Industrial Waste - Pollution is increasing due to industrialization as a result oxygen does not dissolve in sufficient quantity in water and water becomes polluted due to lack of oxygen, there is a harmful effect on water, fauna and vegetation. Many pollution elements mixed in water – fluoride, lead, mercury, zinc, nitride, bacteria, pathocyanic, armenism etc. which leave side effects on humans, flora and fauna. Some pollutants show their side effects immediately, some slowly – Slowly gives rise to many diseases.

When mixed elements in water dissolve in excess of a limit, they have an adverse effect on human health.

Fluoride - Inorganic fluoride is a very poisonous substance. Continuous intake of it causes weight loss, anemia, dental diseases, and abnormal expansion of organs; twisting of bones, joint pain etc. Found in the ground water of western Rajasthan the

amount of fluoride in the water is 1 ppm. Children's teeth get clogged when it exceeds 1.5 ppm. If there is more than this, there are spots on the teeth and the brightness of the teeth ends and the teeth turn yellow.

Lead - Dissolving lead in water is also considered very dangerous Due to the high amount of lead in water, there is more effect on the liver and kidney.

Mercury - Acidic mercury is a very poisonous substance, due to continuous amount of any compound of mercury in the body, it causes minimata disease.

Phenol – It is organic and poisonous substance It affects the skin and end membrane very much If phenol falls on 60 inch area of the body then man can die It has bad effect on kidney, liver, lung spleen Contact with the skin for 15 to 20 minutes causes headache, muscle weakness, reduced vision, hearing loss, fainting due to frequent breathing and sometimes death.

Polluted water harms mankind, sea creatures and aquatic plants; it can endanger their life and can be the biggest reason for the development of mankind. This is directly affecting their health, under which they are falling prey to various diseases, such as diarrhea, dysentery, cold, respiratory problems, paralysis, cholera, extreme diseases, jaundice etc. Nowadays, most of the outbreaks are in drinking water. Due to the high fluoride content, the spine becomes crooked, the teeth turn yellow, the bones of the hands and feet become flexible, the body becomes unformed. Efforts are going on at the national level for its prevention and with foreign aid. In fluoridated areas, measures are being taken to reduce the amount of fluoride in the water.

Land Pollution

Like water pollution, the problem of land pollution is also not less. It is also taking a formidable form. It happens due to the following [9]:

- Domestic waste
- Municipal waste
- Industrial waste
- Agricultural waste

- Other types

Domestic waste mainly includes: dry waste and kitchen waste, etc. Dry waste includes dust, paper, wood, leaves, sugar, waste raw vegetable pieces etc. While kitchen waste includes lentils, vegetables, rice, Includes rotten fruits etc.

Municipal waste includes urban garbage, human excreta, dead animals etc.

Exhaust smoke, post-use water, materials, etc.

When the heaps of the plants start accumulating, it becomes the cause of pollution; the manure used in the fields, etc. is agricultural waste.

Under the industrial waste, toxic gas, harmful residues, the ever-increasing science and technological progress is also becoming the biggest cause of pollution. Many complications and problems are also happening on the basis of scientific thinking.

If seen in the matter of pollution, air pollution is one of the biggest and dreaded problems right now. Petrol and diesel-run vehicles running on the roads, whether cars, buses, scooters, motor cycles all together have presented a formidable form of this pollution.

The main pollutants emitted from petrol and diesel vehicles are:

- Carbon monoxide
- Carbon dioxide
- Unburned hydrocarbons
- Sulfur dioxide
- Nitrogen oxide
- Land compound
- Smoke
- Fine particles

All these pollution in one way or the other definitely have some or the other effect on the living and non-living things and affect their health. Generates nervousness and restlessness These pollutants have a collective effect on the general

public because they are toxic by mixing in the air Increase the amount of suspended particulate matter in the air which causes difficulty in breathing [10] .

Therefore, we should all find a way to stop the increasing pollution.

We humans should follow the rules related to the environment:

- Together we should take steps related to the environment
- Thinking together for environmental protection
- Full attention should be paid to environmental pollution and environmental reform laws

Government and international organizations, national institutions, social organizations, environmental and social leaders are all doing different types of work on the environment on all these agencies.

Social Forestry and Pollution

Once, country of India was very rich in terms of forest wealth which is described in our old religious texts. Its condition has become so conceivable today that we cannot even imagine it. It frightens us on imagining it. And a large part of the forest land engaged in other development work has been assimilated. The residents of the country feel proud by getting some modern facilities. There is no clean housing, lack of fuel to cook food, lack of fodder for animals and the compulsion of not being able to earn a living has made them helpless and paralyzed. In the category of bonded laborers, the whole family works wherever they want. It is their compulsion to do this. The solution to these problems has given birth to social forestry, such as reforestation in the destroyed forest areas, agricultural forestry, extension forestry, recreational forestry[11].

As a result of increasing population, the continuous scattered and torn bushes and whether - unwanted forest, crop of crops, produce a disgusting scene They need the same remedial treatment We need to plant trees In this we also need farmer brother It is very important to have tree plantation in and outside the fields, on rams, on the roads, in the community area, along the railway tracks and roads to protect the planting and in any way Tree plantation will have to be done on the barren land The

work of planting trees in Panchayat Ghar, Hospital, School etc. also comes under forestry Extension Forestry If seen, it is quite extensive It includes banks of canals , railway lines and on both sides of the roads. Planting trees should be done under the high voltage power lines, the sails of large water bodies, which are unusable land.

In this way, the main objective of social forestry is to raise the life of the rural poor from a conceivable position, to bring awareness in it and to bring it in an advanced form. By connecting, the success of the purpose will be given a definite and uninterrupted speed, the following list is proposed for that work –

- Landless and resourceless person who is interested in tree plantation work.
- Small farmers who have to put trees on the rams of their fields and in the backyards of their houses.
- Big farmers who want to plant trees on a large part of their fields.
- Panchayats who have to put a pen on the community land of the village.
- Railway departments who have to put up the platform on both sides of the railway lines.
- Gram Panchayats should put a pen to clean the environment of their village.

Apart from this, it can also come in this list, without the cooperation of all them, it is necessary to support the social forestry purpose. It can be believed that there is no existence in the forests without plants [12].

Therefore, the program should be run under social forestry and emphasis should be laid on the need to do forest plantation program in every area.

- Environment improvement
- Pollution reduction
- Basic needs of the people
- Habitat for birds
- Protection from strong winds
- Humidity protection

- Stop land degradation
- Use of barren and waste land
- Employment prospects
- Control of noise pollution
- Air pollution control
- Improvement in rainfall
- Self-reliance in rural areas
- Relief from flood and drought

Planting Site Selection

In order to choose a place for planting saplings, it is very important to have these important tools, such as sufficient amount of sunlight, abundant water, air, irrigation facilities, drainage, and fertile soil etc[13].

There is a need to pay attention to some places for where to plant the plants, such as:

- In the village - outside the house, near the well and reservoir, near the religious place, around the schools, around the hospitals, on the waste land, around the sports ground, on the side of the road etc.
- Similarly, this campaign should be carried out in the city as well, such as - in front of every house, on the side of the road, on the banks of the river, near the pond-reservoir, near the railway lines, near the bus stop, ancient buildings, and religious places around etc.
- To prevent the high speed of winds, trees should be planted outside and inside the fields as a wind barrier, so that the moisture of the soil of the field can be stopped, it also helps in not bending the long crop of the field.
- Industry premises are planted by thinking of two goals - one is to make the premises look beautiful, second to keep the premises free from noise pollution.
- To make the office premises look beautiful and attractive, there is a trend of planting ornamental trees, fruit-flowering plants.
- Such trees should be planted at the square-intersection which can provide maximum shade and coolness.

Selection of Plants

Along with the selection of the place, it is also very important for us to choose the plant, which depends on the requirement of the places and the requirement of the trees, such as:

- For air blocker – neem, tamarind, rosewood, jamun, mango, etc.
- For protection leaves – Bamboo, Bair, Guava, Pomegranate etc.
- For wood – Jamun, bamboo, rosewood, neem, teak etc.
- For the protection of water bodies – Jamun, Sheesham, Mahua, Mango, Acacia, Bamboo etc.
- Both sides of the railway lines – Teak, Jamun, Acacia, Siras etc.
- Both sides of the roads – Sheesham, Mango, Acacia, Neem, Peepal, Banyan, Jamun etc.
- In the compass of offices – Ashok, Banyan, Gulmohar, Siras, Amaltas etc.
- In marshy places – Jamun, Karanj, Banyan, Acacia, Bamboo Eucalyptis etc.
- For fodder – bamboo, acacia, peepal, drumstick, plum etc.
- For firewood – acacia, rosewood, bamboo, teak etc.

In this way, we can keep our forests safe by planting other plants. For this, there is a need to run the campaign vigorously at the grassroots level under the social forestry program, as well as there is scope for improvement in it.

- Social forestry should be renamed as National Forestry.
- The scheme should be made practical by conducting a survey on the basis of the need, demand and supply of the entire country.
- The participation of the local people in the purpose should be taken care of so that they get a sense of belongingness.
- Experts' opinion should be taken at the time of selection of tree species.
- Coordination between the State Government and the Gram Panchayat.
- Don't let technical and financial problems become the reason for the interruption.
- Arrangement should be made for rural market where there is open sale of goods, there is no place for middlemen.

Undoubtedly, social forestry is a program of public utility and social revolution, in which multifaceted progress of the country is possible. The work efficiency of government administration, the active participation of the people and the collective change of people from the social point of view, the contribution of all is necessary in time.

Moral Role of Man and Pollution

Due to the immoral conduct of man, there has been a decline in all fields including the environment. It can give an opportunity to raise the whole country in the matter of environment by motivating it. As a result of this moral uplift in the field of environment, efforts have been made to integrate the role of man in many activities as follows[14].

- Carbon emissions have increased due to excessive use of fossil fuels, as a result of which the amount of carbon dioxide gas has increased in the atmosphere, which is the main reason for greenhouse gas. Humans can use alternative fuels to stop it.
- Hunted wild animals in the greed of his hobbies and money to such an extent that only many species are on the verge of extinction.
- Humans should reduce the use of wood in their daily life and use plastic or other similar material, which will protect the forest areas and there will be no stagnation in water, air, cycle and the balance of nature will be maintained.
- It is not necessary that any destruction should be resorted to for every development. To maintain the balance of the environment of the country, man should use those techniques which are based on non-destructive development.
- The dense forests of the country have been cut down to meet the food and housing needs of more population. This has led to degradation of the environment, decrease in the number of wildlife, change in climate, decrease in rainfall and increase in desert area. All these are sad results. Man should cooperate in stopping population growth.
- Sulfur dioxide and nitrogen dioxide gases released from the emissions of petrol-powered vehicles, respectively, from the humidity of the atmosphere, sulfuric acid and nitric acid are formed which fall on the earth with rain water

and harm human life, vegetation and beautiful buildings etc. Man should use alternative vehicle instead of petrol powered vehicle.

- In villages, housewives who cook food in rooms without skylights suffer from many diseases due to smoke coming out of fuel.
- Cleanliness and cleanliness of air, water, food and housing is very important for the quality of life. is _
- Urban nature of man has given rise to many problems, in which housing problem, lack of food and water, chaotic life, increasing pollution etc. are prominent. All the facilities will have to be arranged in the villages too.
- Atomic bomb explosion causes radioactive pollution. It has to be stopped in the interest of the world.
- To avoid noise pollution, man should listen to the sound of entertainment means in his homes by reducing it , it is possible to prevent deafness and mental diseases.
- Natural resource is very limited Man should use it very carefully Conservation of resources lies in its less use
- Man has the ability and ability to think, think and act.
- The demand for energy is increasing due to continuous increase in population and more use of per capita Resources like coal, petrol etc. are getting exhausted Solar energy should be included in alternative sources of energy Water energy, nuclear energy, wind energy and Further increase in the energy produced by thermal energy is necessary, in this way the misuse of energy can be prevented.
- There is a lot of water scarcity in India and due to this many parts of the country are very much affected by this shortage Despite this, ground water is being over-exploited Water reserves are depleting and water surface has gone down a lot This odd To avoid the situation, the free use of ground water should be banned.
- The work plan of environmental improvement in other countries should be the basis. This will give an opportunity to evaluate the efficiency of our work at the world level.

In order to show the importance and need of all environmental work, environmental education has been presented as a problem solution. Its comprehensive program should be prepared and it should be used. In the above consolidated points, the role of man in the field of environment is to be told. Efforts have been made to which it is related morally. In today's era of dehumanization, it is absolutely necessary and we should feel, think that only under practical and ethical values, we can do environmental work completely. By including these points in saving the forests, we can give a definite impetus to environmental protection, environmental protection, environmental pollution, environmental improvement, so that in our future, we can spread awareness about the environment, we will be able to stop many types of pollution happening in the environment. In this way, we all have to pay attention to the changes happening in this environmental pollution together, work on it according to the government rules.

Moral role of man and importance of forest in pollution

Many things are used in nature to live a happy life of man, which is seen in a formidable form, man has done his work by changing it according to the need , such as – air, water, soil (soil), forest, vegetation, Organisms, minerals (coal, oil, gas, etc., all come under it) etc. All resources have different importance and more or less one resource is based on another, but in order of prominence, air, water and soil, Food is a necessary basis for production, there are many techniques on how to preserve it[15].

The life of many people is related to the forest. The life of every animal living there is also related to the forest. The forest is needed by everyone. The forest is necessary for biological diversity and environmental cycle. This environmental cycle maintains the health of the environment. It is considered an important part of our life. Khusurat compositions serve as a home for different species of animals is covered by dense trees, shrubs, shrubs and various types of plants. A huge area of forest is called the form of forest. The more we increase the forest, the more our environment will be right and we can control many types of pollution, so we have to explain the importance of forests so that we can control the ecosystem. For this, we have to plant plants so that the atmosphere can be purified, greenhouse can be absorbed and the atmosphere can be controlled. Trees and soil stabilize the climate during the process

of evaporation of atmospheric temperature, as well as land and forest. Controls the temperature of Amazon creates atmospheric conditions that bring regular rainfall.

There is a lot of environmental pollution in India which is very harmful for our health. The problem related to pollution was very bad from 1947 to 1995 between 1995 and 2010, according to the experts of the World Bank; the quality of the environment has been improved. It has remained a big challenge for India, because people are so lost in modernity that the problem of pollution has emerged in a new form many epidemics are spreading Pollution is the root of many diseases [16].

Fauna, Pollution and Forest

Livelihood is also the forest. Due to environmental pollution, our environment is going especially towards the natural hazard. There has been unequal distribution of resources, due to this there is a lot of human change in the natural environment of India. It is the basis of our living. The forest not only gives us oxygen, but also provides all the things of use in the life related to the forest. At the same time, it also controls pollution. By the way, pollution is becoming a problem not only for the country but for the whole world. Today we are very much troubled by this problem. It's hard to breathe right now, so what happens next? How can we keep our children green? That's why we should know the environment and explain it to the children too. To save the environment, small activities have to be done, only then we and our society will understand the importance and needs of forest, plant and plant[17].

Slogan of “Plant a tree, and save the environment” will not work, but it has to be started at the level of education. Children will have to be taught environmental science. Every child will have to explain why trees and plants are important for our life? What is the importance of which plant? This will have to be explained, along with the children, the elders will also have to explain the importance of the environment. This will have to be explained to the people of every village, house, city, every town, most of the people keep the environment like water, air, soil pure, and they understand the responsibility of the government. It seems that all this work belongs to the government, it is their responsibility. That's why all God trusts. Plants are being cut indiscriminately. They don't think that what will be the effect on our future? That's why the government should make such a policy that the public

understands completely, agree that some things come under the purview of the government, but many responsibilities should be personal, social, the community has to take the initiative , protect the environment, waste less water, Plant saplings, don't spread garbage Government has good plans but they need good monitoring Planting saplings nearby, take care of them, run awareness campaign with it, explain the importance of trees, trees in our lives [18].

Plant is another form of God on the earth, which provides life to all living beings. We get oxygen to breathe only from pandas. Apart from this, it is only from the plant-plant, greens-vegetables, fruits-flowers, wood etc. Everything is available from the plant. There is also a ritual of worship in every work. Trees are the source of food for animals and birds as well as their food. Carbon -dioxide released by humans, plants-plants draw through their leaves, together with clean air-oxygen which is the lifeblood for us living beings. The purity and compatibility of the environment all depends on the plants. Many types of fruits and vegetables obtained from the forest are the basis of food for humans and animals. Various types of herbs are also available from them. These is very important for us. When we fall ill we can be cured by using them without any side effects [19].

That is why we human beings should try to plant trees and plants towards nature keeping in mind the environmental balance so that our children do not have to face any terrible situation in future. The result the whole world has seen this terrible in corona pandemic. The lack of oxygen in this epidemic was felt all over the world. The level of oxygen had reached so low that there was an outcry in the medical field for this millions of people death occurred, more many homes were destroyed. So it is necessary for all of us humans to be aware of nature together so that our children do not have to see such a dreadful situation. We should start a campaign to plant trees so that May we live pollution free life In the increasing modernity we should not forget that we exist from the forest [20].

Contribution of Birds to Environment Conservation

Every creature on this earth has its own importance. Birds also have great importance. They keep flying in the sky, due to which nature is a great means of cleaning the environment Vultures, eagles, and crows in addition many animals, birds

are such a gift of our nature that all the insects and creatures together keep destroying the things that cause pollution. The extinction of birds can prove to be very harmful for humans. Some reports have also said that many species of vultures, eagles, hawks and crows make their extraordinary contribution in maintaining the natural balance. It is very important for us to have these birds. It is decreasing day by day. They make food, which in a way fulfill their duty in keeping the environment clean. And not only eagles, crows also come in the same category. Nature has sent them cleanly for humans. These birds have been ending by eating rotting things lying in the garbage heaps According to a report said. It is said that the day vultures, eagles will disappear. Crows will also disappear because according to a research, there has been an unexpected decrease in the number of wells in the last few years. When he used to go, thousands of crows gathered in his mourning and raised the sky on his head making noise, the whole area used to be flooded with crows, but now it is not seen like this. After leaving, there will be no dead animals related to nature to eat, then the dead animals and birds will spread foul smell, in many ways. The pollution of the air will spread; this pollution will cause many deadly diseases. That's why God took care of cleanliness along with the creation of this nature. All this has helped man step by step in some way. It is necessary to pay full attention to the cleanliness of life. We all should love nature.

Environment, Development and Pollution

In the blind race of development, man has forgotten that he is cutting the branch on which he is sitting. How many toxic fumes would be coming out which pollutes the most environment. Similarly many types of fertilizers are being used in agriculture so that the yield of food items is more, but it is having more effect on the human body because it. It is affecting the land, water, etc. in the environment, chemical foods and pesticides are being released from them, more than this it is affecting the animals and birds which are also on the verge of extinction. This situation is a sign of danger that if the environment is not friendly to man, then the balance of the environment will deteriorate and the life of man on earth will also be in danger. Vultures and crows and other birds escape from the pollution environment of the earth to breathe in the clean environment of the sky. Let’s take flight what will happen if the sky is also not favorable to them? The sky is also not leaving any stone

unturned in spreading human waste and pollution, so there is a need to do our work loudly and honestly on environmental policies and environmental development so that the harmony of nature is maintained. It is necessary for the government to think about this seriously because mankind has been so immersed in the wave of modernity that they have no idea of right or wrong. It is not even a thought that what will be the effect on the natural environmental area and how many plants have been destroyed and are doing in the process of modernizing the roads and increasing their width.

Now we have to wake up, because if we do not wake up, then the pastime of mankind is on the verge of ending. That's why we need to bring awareness in every way. We have to understand the importance of nature. The importance given to trees in our civilizational culture since ancient times has to be understood in the same way. If we understand nature then nature will also us Will understand [21].

The situation of ever-increasing pollution is getting worse. It is also affecting the age of human race. Air pollution can shorten the life of 40 percent of Indians by more than 9 years. The World Health Organization says that Every year 7 million people in the world suffer premature death due to air pollution. There is a decline in the growth and function of children's lungs, heart disease and stroke ie heart attack is responsible for air pollution so to deal with climate change. It is very important to make efforts so that the following harmful elements - Black Carbon, Ozone, Sulfur Dioxide, Nitrogen Oxide, Nitrogen Dioxide can be avoided and all of us living beings can be safe on this earth and can also make safe arrangements for our coming generation.

Remedies to Purify Impure Water

We all know that nothing is possible without water, such as - to quench thirst, to cook food, to clean dirty clothes, to keep pandas alive, for animals to survive etc. Pure water is required for work; otherwise we living beings can become a victim of many diseases[22].

Ancient Remedies - Filter with cloth, filter with charcoal, keep in copper vessel, boil, keep in sunlight etc.

Prevailing Remedies - (1) Purification from below with pebbles, granules, coarse sand, coal powder, and fine sand, (2) alum, sulfur, powder of fenugreek seeds, nirmali , lotus root etc.

Modern Remedies - (1) Putting potassium permanganate and alum in the well, stepwell and keep cleaning it regularly. Keeping slope away from water sources (5) Keeping drains and gutter lines away from water sources (6) Regular soil removal from ponds (70 Using filter processing method)

Therefore, we should keep taking continuous measures to keep our environment clean and pollution free.

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Conclusion

For centuries, our life has been associated with forests. , Through its civilization and cultures, we are aware of the old traditions. The beginning of Indian history predates the Indus Valley civilization All its evidence is often found in forests, caves and their walls Some scholars are concerned about all these historical things. Differences are also seen in this History of forests we get from many religious texts through which we understand the importance of forests Many such characters have also been found in mythological texts which include description of forests Whether it is Vindhyachal From the mountain to the Godavari, there must have been a history of huge forests, in which Shri Ram had lived in exile.

On the basis of evidence, it is clear that the forest itself is a cover of many physical elements. , In this is the basis of living of the whole creature. It is the forest from which many processes are born.

There was a time when sages, sages, sages and sages used to live in the forest. At every turn of life, we cannot live without them step by step. In this research summary, an attempt has been made to tell some important observations related to the forest and its importance.

This research summary, titled - "***Forests of India Through the Ages: A Historical Study***" has been divided into six chapters, apart from the Introduction and the Conclusion which are as follows: Introduction, First Chapter - Historical Background of Indian Forests, Second Chapter – Acts Related to Forests in Indian History, Third Chapter– History of Various National Parks of India, Fourth Chapter – Relationship Between Tribals and Forests of Jharkhand, Fifth Chapter – The Existence of Herbs Available from Forests, Sixth Chapter- Increasing Pollution and Importance of forests in India, the Conclusion in the end.

Under the role, every effort has been made to tell the history of Indian forests. Important Apart from this, I have also highlighted the laws related to forests. It is very important for us to know the importance of forest.

Colonialism, but since the creation of the earth, the forest has been a part of living beings. It is known about the main features of forests are described in various

books, mythological texts, epics in relation to this. Many types of customs and traditions related to trees, plants and forests are prevalent. Tradition of worship of forest goddess Where many rituals and rituals can be seen worshiping the trees. Since the early Stone Age, the primitive man lived on trees in the forests or in natural caves. He used to use fire from the ancient Paleolithic period and gradually started using fire in many uses of his life. They started doing other things. Not only this, he also started inventing slowly. They started cooking food and also invented movable farming. There was ample development in human living and civilization in the Bronze and Iron period. According to an estimate, when the Aryans came here, at that time there was a high degree of Dravidian civilization in India's civilization. It was flourishing. He was very much influenced by the forests here, as well as started making complete harmony with the forests and wild creatures. He always chose the forest because of making his animal shelter. Wherever he went, he preferred to live near the forests. He was also a nature lover; because of this he is making the forests a shelter for his residence and education centers.

For centuries, various religious books and epics have a special description on the forests. Historical evidence related to this comes from Vedas, Upanishads and Aranyakas History of India is associated with many mythological stories for centuries. - Satyuga, Treta Yuga, Ramayana period, Mahabharata period, ancient period, medieval period, modern period etc. The story of the forest in Satyug - 100 sons of Manu's king Ikshwanku, due to the misconduct of punishment, the forests were destroyed as a result of the curse of Guru Shukracharya. Glimpses of the story are seen, which is quite amazing. In history, descriptions have been found about this place in many places. Evidence of this forest has also been found in Tretayuga. But by coming and meditating, their concentration reaches its zenith because there are many such powers in the atmosphere of this forest.

Facts related to forests are seen in the history of Ramayana period. When Rama, Lakshmana and Sita had left for exile, Dandakaranya lived near the forest. There is also a mention of Panchavati forest from where Ravana abducted Sita. According to the Ramayana, the Dandakaranya forest is considered the most dangerous. Its importance has been told in the Puranas.

India is a land of vast forests Forest has been showing the path of civilization and culture for centuries Forest is an important natural resource Thus forest and life complement each other History of forests in India, from ancient times to present times You can see its changing nature Environment is created from forests which is a priceless gift of God Environment is formed by consisting of five physical elements present in nature, earth, water, sky, air, fire Human civilization if nature If we do not follow the rules of the law, then it is likely to go to the verge of destruction, because the basis of our living is water, forest and land. It has to be saved, because the forest is an important part of the environment. The problem of forests is not the problem of any one animal, but the problem of the whole animal. Therefore, forest protection is very important for all living beings.

The discovery of the modern era is based on consumerism. Considering the same basis, keeping in mind the important observations in the research table, I have tried to bring the activities available from the forests in my research under the research process. The importance and basis of the related histories have been kept The conditions of the importance of the historical period of forests, whether it is Treta Yuga, Ancient Yuga, Rigvedic era, have been described. The time of Ramayana and Mahabharata is known from the time of Vedic period in which Maharishi Valmiki in the epic Ramayana and Maharishi Ved Vyasa in the Mahabharata have described the forests of that time. In Ramayana, there is a complete description of many forests of Naimimatranya , Chitrakoot, Dandakaranya, Panchavati, Madhuvan, Vindhyachal, Himalayas. Apart from this, Ramayana, Mahabharata I also have description of artificial forests, From this it is known that then people used to plant trees Indica Mudrarakshasa of Maurya era economist Megasthenes also finds description of forests Ashoka 's writings give information about the then forests and their management In this period The most important record is considered to be the Arthashastra of Kautalya. According to this text, the condition of the forests has been described during the reign of Chandragupta Maurya. The work related to forests has been described in the Arthashastra text, such as: - To increase the production capacity of the forests, To collect the skins, horns, bones etc. of the dead wild animals in the forests, The use depends on the materials produced from the forests. Establishment, so that the requirements of the state can be met According to Kautalya 's Arthashastra , forests were planted for special tasks The main precept of the then forest rules and

acts is the protection of forests In the books of Chinese traveler Hiuen Tsang in the Gupta period The details of the history of the forests are seen According to the efforts of the rulers even in the Mughal period, a glimpse of the forests of India is available The Mughal Empire was a jungle lover but they did not build a single beautiful garden while developing Shikarmah Sher Shah Suri planted trees on the Delhi-Patna highway Jahangir got the famous poplar trees imported from abroad in the Rampa valley of Kashmir The Mughals protected trees and wild animals in hunting grounds Later population numbers grew rapidly and started planting trees in the forests especially in the valley of Ganga, Yamuna, Chambal, Narmada, and Godavari. Similarly other kings, Nawabs paid special attention to the protection of forests.

Special attention was paid to the condition of forests and forest dwellers during the British rule. They were dependent on forests around agricultural land , towards hilly bases , especially in the practice of jhum cultivation , which required expansion of forests besides forests , were the collectors of useful food throughout the year.

The truth is that human dependence on forests by various religious and cultural institutions has been given an institutional form. This history of conflict is of alternative rights of ownership and private property. Focus on development An agricultural expert JO P. Voylekar expressed the view that the tendency of our governance has been to divide the rural communities. , due to these two - revenue and law and order, existed between the forest department From ancient times to the 19th century, a large part of the forests were under the jurisdiction of Indian kings, which were indirectly acquired by the East India Company Various Agencies started exploiting the forest under a selfish policy by the kings Over time the local rulers changed their attitude towards forests They recognized the value of forest wealth and traditional In that manner, the forests were handed over to the British rule. From the beginning of the 19th century, it was becoming clear that the forest resource in India was not very much.

After independence, expanding the agricultural sector was the most important task to increase agricultural production, thus we see that the environment is made up of water, plants, sky, earth, air and a group of organisms. Ignoring one of these is not free from danger to the rest.

The historical period, the condition of the forests is seen as follows: Whatever the era , the importance of forests is seen at that time which is not there now. All the Acts or laws related to forests are still not fully applicable. Before the British rule in India, there was no written rule related to forest protection and protection. In ancient times, man was taught that he should see divinity in nature. In the Gita and Manusmriti, water is considered very holy and the creator.

First in 1854, Dr. Mc Clelland, who was the forest superintendent, gave a report to the Government of India, urging to stop the indiscriminate felling of forests. It is considered an important step in the direction of forest conservation and promotion. The British Government passed a Forest Act in 1865, whose purpose was to take the forest area under its control. Under this Act, the Indian Forest Act 1878 and its amendments related to the forests of India. It was prescribed in the Acts. Through this Act, an attempt was made to improve the language through forest related laws and their objectives were implemented under the Act.

The governance system of forests has been placed between various statements about the importance of forests and their relationship with the people living within and outside them. Thus the Forest Rights Act has been the control of natural resources. In ancient times, man was taught that God resides in nature. This law is also seen in Hinduism. Rivers have been worshiped and worshiped by considering them as representatives of nature. In Bhagvad Gita and Manusmriti, water was considered to be very holy and creator. Similarly, in the Vedic period, acts related to forests are seen in countless literatures, from Vedas, Puranas, Upanishads, Brahmanas, Aranya, Ramayana, Mahabharata, to Chandrakanta Santati , Bhootnath, Rohtasmath and in the present literature praise of flora is found.

Since ancient times in Indian history, there has been a provision of many acts and laws related to forest, under which recognition of individual and community rights over forest resources has been given. Which historically provided for many rights for forest dwellers Forests are complex socio-ecological structures, which provide economic opportunities for the people living within them Forest laws, control of natural resources and recognizes the traditional individual and community rights of tribals and other forest dwellers on use so that this law can protect the people of the forest.

1865, was brought by the Imperial Forest Department in an attempt to establish British control over forests by separate forest divisions.

Indian Forest Act of 1927 is a complete act of the Constitution and it was enacted for the consolidation of laws relating to the invocation of forest produce and the duty livable on timber and forest produce. Indian Forest Act, 1927 The Indian Forest Act is a modified form of 1865 and 1878. The main purpose of this act is to control the movement in forest production, to levy duty on it, to declare an area as a reserved forest, a protected forest or a village forest, and the provisions of the Act. There is also a provision for a law punishable on violation and were deprived of the use of which they had for centuries old rights and privileges.

After independence, India had its own national forest policy - **Indian Forest Policy, 1952,** whose objective was to earn maximum annual revenue from forests so that the country's economic condition could be improved, defence related goods could be supplied, developmental projects could be established. There was a very special need for this policy due to the reasons that industries could be established, etc. This policy allowed the state governments to raise revenue from their own areas.

The policies made were to earn more and more revenue. According to the Indian Forest Conservation **Act, 1980,** the need for permission of a committee constituted by the Centre for permanent agro-forestry, road construction, railway line construction, dam construction, mining of minerals etc. in forest areas was replaced. Aimed at limiting harvesting, conservation of biodiversity and saving wildlife. According to this act, it is necessary to plant forests on private land, non-majrua land, or other government land to compensate for the loss of forest land. Under the Act, there is also a provision of punishment for the government employee or officer in violation of the Act.

The first Human Environment Conference of the United Nations was held in Stockholm on 5 June 1972, influenced by which the Environment Protection Act, 1986 was passed for the protection of the environment in India. To try to keep the ecosystem free from pollution. The main points of this act were to protect and improve the environment, to implement the rules of the Stockholm Convention related to the human environment, to save humans, animals, animals and plants from danger,

creating general and comprehensive laws for environmental protection, setting up environmental protection authorities under existing laws and coordinating their activities.

The Ministry of Forests and Environment constituted the National Forest Commission on 7 February 2003 to review the functioning of forests and forest life sector and made a rule - **Forest Conservation Rules, 2003.** Whose main objective was - to stop deforestation and to cover one-third of the country with forests.

If there was no provision of forest related act and rules, then it would have been a different matter of concern because after independence, due to increasing industrialization, urbanization and population growth, there was a continuous decrease in the quality of the environment. In this lack of quality, in the context of effective control and pollution Government of India Forests from time to time But many types of acts and laws have been made.

It is impossible to imagine life on this earth without National Parks in India, because many animals and life on earth directly and indirectly depend on plants. There has been a complex relationship Human beings are directly or indirectly dependent on plants for their small needs If we look deeply, the history of nature has been really mysterious, unique and extremely thrilling.

India is a region with a large population density, an attempt has been made to make extensive arrangements for other areas such as geographical areas, biological communities, genetic resources and unaffected natural processes as a natural means to stabilize national parks India In the case of national parks, sanctuaries and sanctuaries have especially attracted visitors to this place. The land has been there, so it would be appropriate to call India the paradise of wild animals.

In this dissertation, India's major national parks have been described in detail, including Middle Button Island National Park, Mount Herat National Park, North Button Island National Park, Roran Island National Park, South Button National Park, Marin National Park, Mahatma Gandhi National Park, Campwell National Park, Andhra Pradesh - Bankteshwar National Park, Arunachal Pradesh - Moiling National Park, Namthapa National Park are included.

The Indian subcontinent is home to various wild fauna. So is completely dedicated to protect the wild life and environment Indian government has made a lot of meaningful efforts to preserve the wild life There are independent ministries of the central and all state governments in this area In this way wild life can be saved. To ensure that the Wild Life Act should be implemented completely People should also be educated in this direction so that wild life can be completely protected “Find India” for National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary Travel and "Palace on Wheels" are major events of India. It is true that Indian National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary has its own unique identity which is famous for fauna, flora and fauna and natural beauty.

The forest status report as per 2019, the forest cover in Jharkhand is 23611.41 square kilometer which is 29.62 percent of the state's geographical area and 3.32 percent of India, of which 4.387 square kilometer is reserved forest, 19.185 square kilometer is protected forest and 33 square kilometer is unclassified forest. From the area expansion point of view, a Jharkhand rank is 10th among other states of the country. The per capita forest and tree cover of the state is 0.08 (Jungle Report 2019) hectares. Thus, Jharkhand is the national average of the country. More than 21% forest area (29.62 %) has been expanded but it is less than the target of National Forest Policy (33%).

Jharkhand is a forest-dominated area as well as a mineral-rich area. The main economic source of both the people and the government here is its forests and minerals. Due to the sufficient amount of many types of minerals and the vast forest area, there are many industries and factories. have been established, whose raw material is obtained from the forests, due to which the government gets economic benefits as well as employment to the public. The minerals and forest products here are sent to many areas of the country. Whether living in the urban area or in the village or in the forest, even today the main source of their livelihood is the forest products and minerals, on which they have the right for centuries along with the thinking of the government.

For the conservation of forests and wildlife, the Government of India has been making laws and policies from time to time. Along with this, every state has also passed some provisions according to its regional convenience so that they and the people of their state get all kinds of help from the forest. Forests and wild animals can

be protected. Jharkhand was separated from Bihar in the year 2000 only on the basis of forest land and the interest of tribal tribes and indigenous people living here. For this purpose, the Jharkhand government passed an act in 2001, which is called the Jharkhand Panchayat Raj Act 2001. Under this, the Gram Sabha has the power to manage the forest contained in the boundary of the village, plantation and protect the village forests. Indian Forest Act In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 41, 42, and 76 of 1927 and in supersession of the previous rules on the subject, the Jharkhand Government framed a rule "Jharkhand Wood and Other Forest Produce Rules, 2004" which was notified on 21.06.2004 and This act has been implemented in the whole of Jharkhand from this date. This act has been done keeping in mind the wild products and business used by the tribals and non-tribals here for their well being. Along with this, the Jharkhand government has demanded In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 41, 42, and 76 of the Indian Forest Act 1927 from time to time and in degrading the previous rules on this subject, manual reforms and orders have been issued many times.

Plants are dying prematurely due to pollution in the world. As a result of which it is affecting the health of life. Many problems like respiratory infections, asthma, and asthma are increasing. The number of diabetes and neurological disorders is also increasing. Thus the biggest environmental threats on the health of human life are climate change as well as air pollution. It is seen emerging in the form of very big dangers. There is a curse which is born in the womb of science, which most of the people are compelled to bear Factories, more use of scientific means such as fridge, cooler, air conditioning energy, rail, motor car etc. are responsible for increasing pollution. There is a change in the weather cycle and many types of pollution are also being generated, which is a worrying problem.

There are many types of pollution, all pollution in one way or the other affects animal life. Between 2010 and 2010, according to the experts of the World Bank, the quality of the environment has been improved. Many epidemics are spreading. This pollution is the root of so many diseases.

That is why we human beings should try to plant trees and plants towards nature keeping in mind the environmental balance so that our children do not have to face any terrible situation in future. Result The whole world has seen this terrible

corona pandemic The lack of oxygen in this epidemic was felt all over the world The level of oxygen had reached so low that there was an outcry in the medical field for this Millions of people Death occurred, how many homes were also destroyed , so it is necessary for all of us humans to be aware of nature together so that our children do not have to see such a horrific situation and a campaign to plant trees should be started so that we To live a pollution-free life, in the increasing modernity , we should not forget that we exist from the forest.

Therefore, we should all find a way to stop the increasing pollution as needed.

If we do not warn in time, then in the coming time, we are buying and drinking water even today, the rest of the future is yet to be faced by our generations. In view of all this, the government keeps making rules from time to time so that Pollution can be worked

The attention of the government towards the ever-increasing water pollution went in the 1960s and in the year 1963, the need to make a central law for the prevention and control of water pollution was felt. In the year 1969, a bill was prepared by the central government which was introduced in Parliament Before doing this, with the purpose and reasons, there is a serious problem of water pollution in rivers, ponds, wells, rivers, along with the destruction of forests due to the growth of industries and the increasing trend of urbanization, it was kept in mind. It was called the Prevention and Control Act 1974, which was implemented in the whole country on 23 March 1974.

To prevent water pollution, the Water (Pollution and Control) Cess Rules / Water Tax Act 1977, is an important law which was approved by the President on December, 1977. Gives wide rights to the same, also makes provision for punishment for polluting water.

Our duty and responsibility should towards the protection of forests. We should be encouraged on time forest is not only necessary for mankind but also for animals Continuous cutting of trees is a serious problem for mankind and nature Balance in nature and safety of all living beings For this we have to be united. To keep the greenery alive on the earth, there is a need to do plantation continuously.

We get pure oxygen from forests All the living beings on land cannot live without oxygen Trees and forests conserve land, water also Bio-diversity is also possible only by protecting forests. For the treatment of various diseases, we get valuable forest medicines from forests. According to this, there is a need to do special work for balanced exploitation of forests and planting new forests. It is also necessary to protect forests from fire. Water, plateaus, rivers , seas , oceans etc. are all the gifts of nature , which are necessary for human existence and development. It provides everything necessary for the earth. Trees act as a protective shield for the earth and protect the earth. Control the temperature Due to indiscriminate felling of trees and shrinking forests, the land is turning into barren and desert due to which food crisis has started looming around the world. Also prevents and keeps the soil fertile.

In this research, we have tried to store the existence of Indian forest since centuries in one district so that the reader can get the main historical glimpse related to the forests. As will be seen in many places that "If there is forest then there is environment, if there is environment then we are" has been described in detail in this research.

In the end, through this research, we would like to suggest to our readers that “It is the duty of human beings to save the forests so that human life is preserved and the forests get the same respect and importance which has been going on for centuries”.

It is my belief that whenever a reader reads this paper, they will get to read the background related to forests from centuries till today. It will become a center of their own research work or other information and our society will understand the importance related to the forest.

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